

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

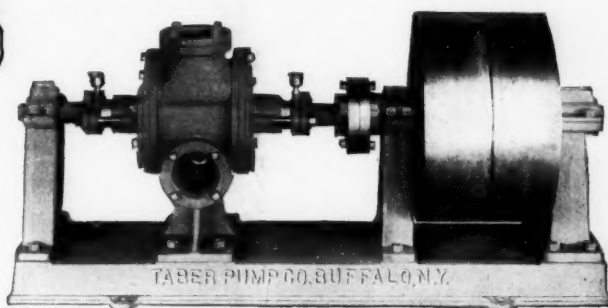
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

JULY 22, 1916

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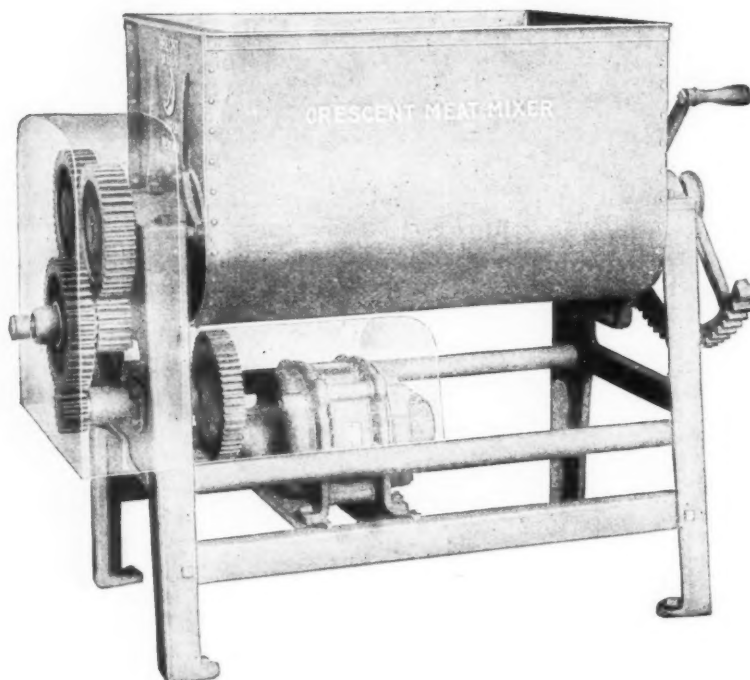
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 4.

TO INSPECT ARMY FOOD.

As one of the results of the uproar in Washington over alleged improper food furnished to the militiamen now on duty at the Mexican border, an amendment will be added to the Army bill now in the Senate providing for a civilian commission to inspect all army food. The amendment reads:

"The President shall, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a commission consisting of not less than three civilian citizens, residents of the United States, to be confirmed by the Senate, and to hold office at the pleasure of the President, whose duty it shall be to inspect all foods supplied for the military forces of the United States for the purpose of determining whether the quality of such goods conforms with the specifications of the purchase, and whether such foods are wholesome, suitable and adequate, and to report thereon at reasonable intervals to the President with such recommendations as in their opinion may tend to improve the rations and promote the physical welfare of the military forces of the United States.

"Each of said commissioners shall receive a salary at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, and their actual and necessary traveling and incidental expenses, and the sum of \$20,000 is hereby appropriated for that purpose: Provided, however, That the President may, in his discretion, accept as a member of, or assistant to, such commission the services of anyone who may volunteer for such purpose, and allow and direct the payment of his actual and necessary traveling and other necessary expenses."

Coming from the chairman of the military committee, it is believed that this will pass as an amendment to the bill. Its fate in the House, or in the hands of the conferees, is not certain, but it probably will pass there also, as the present agitation began in the House.

In the meantime, Secretary Baker has ordered an investigation by the inspector general's department of the food controversy, both as to quality and quantity.

The complaints made have applied to all varieties of rations. The usual attack has been made by muckrakers on meats and meat products, but Army and government officers have been quick to declare that the meat part of the ration has been all that was expected and desired. If army or amateur militia cooks have spoiled the ration in cooking it, that can hardly be called the fault of the packer.

OUR MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY LEADS Foremost in Value of Production in United States

The latest Federal census shows that the slaughtering and meat packing industry of the United States is still at the head of the column of great manufacturing industries of the United States in the value of products turned out. As in previous years, it exceeds even the great iron and steel industry and other giant lines of business enterprise in this particular. It is the foremost of American industries in volume of products handled.

The preliminary statement of the Federal Census Bureau for the 1914 census of manufactures shows that the slaughtering and meat packing industry made products in that year to the value of more than a billion and a half dollars. This exceeded even the remarkable showing of the previous census, that of 1909, by as much as 300 million dollars.

The number of establishments also increased, the census of 1914 showing 1,279 compared to 1,221 in 1909. This shows the steady growth of the modern meat packing industry, in spite of the discouragements and handicaps which have surrounded it.

The preliminary census statement was prepared under the supervision of chief statistician, William M. Stewart, and was made public on July 19. Reports were received from 1,279 establishments engaged in slaughtering and meat packing in 1914, the total products of which for the year were valued at \$1,651,765,424.

Value of Various Products.

The fresh meat aggregated 6,656,031,002 pounds, valued at \$769,383,846, comprising: 3,658,333,660 pounds of beef, valued at \$421,296,794; 194,698,880 pounds of veal, valued at \$26,299,446; 629,232,690 pounds of mutton and lamb, including some goat meat, valued at \$74,675,627; 1,877,099,071 pounds of pork, valued at \$226,535,734, and 296,666,701 pounds of edible offal, dressed poultry, goat meat and game, valued at \$20,576,245.

Cured meat, consisting of dry salt, pickled, and smoked beef and pork, exclusive of canned meat, sausage and meat puddings, aggregated 3,020,881,494 pounds, valued at \$408,000,916, and comprised 91,571,573 pounds of beef, valued at \$14,395,316, and 2,929,309,741 pounds of pork, valued at \$393,605,600.

Canned goods, consisting of beef, pork,

meat products and other canned goods, exclusive of sausage, represented 160,798,955 pounds, valued at \$26,417,624. The output of sausage was 509,151,311 pounds, valued at \$68,195,522, including 74,004,380 pounds of canned sausage, valued at \$9,845,669, and also some sausage in paper cartons for which figures are not available. These figures, however, do not include the output of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of sausage.

Of lard—comprising prime steam, pure leaf kettle-rendered, leaf, refined and neutral—1,119,188,675 pounds, valued at \$120,414,007, was rendered.

The production of compound lard and lard substitutes was 396,397,950 pounds, valued at \$33,037,467; of oil—comprising oleo, lard, neat's-foot and cooking oil—23,217,082 gallons, valued at \$15,935,434; of raw and rendered tallow and oleo stock, 209,614,135 pounds, valued at \$13,732,756; of oleo and lard stearin, 30,091,991 pounds, valued at \$2,752,421, and of oleomargarine, 60,387,891 pounds, valued at \$8,818,557.

Nearly 22 Per Cent. Growth in Five Years.

At the census of 1909 there were reported 1,221 establishments with products valued at \$1,355,544,431. Of this amount, \$578,485,088 represented the value of 6,762,954,907 pounds of fresh meat; \$340,289,451, the value of 2,956,110,665 pounds of cured meat; \$15,345,543, the value of 121,376,837 pounds of canned goods, possibly including canned sausage; \$44,540,912, the value of 452,867,187 pounds of sausage, not including canned sausage; \$134,396,587, the value of 1,243,567,604 pounds of lard; \$13,499,659, the value of 202,844,139 pounds of tallow and oleo stock, both raw and rendered; \$22,826,471, the value of 31,035,358 gallons of oil, including oleo, lard, neat's-foot and cooking oil; \$6,871,935, the value of 54,957,997 pounds of oleo and lard stearin, and \$5,963,981, the value of 42,912,466 pounds of oleomargarine.

The total value of all products in 1914, therefore, exceeded the 1909 total by \$296,220,993, or 21.8 per cent.

The output of fresh beef and veal decreased in quantity by 609,161,206 pounds, or 13.6 per cent., while its value increased by \$94,953,898, or 26.9 per cent. The decrease in quantity was attributable in part to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the

fall of 1914, when thousands of beeves and calves were killed and the carcasses destroyed to prevent the spread of the disease.

The production of mutton and lamb increased by 133,774,796 pounds, or 27 per cent., in quantity, and by \$23,940,511, or 47.2 per cent., in value; and that of fresh pork by 329,604,887 pounds, or 21.3 per cent., and \$67,820,872, or 42.7 per cent., in quantity and value, respectively.

Among the other specified products the greatest proportional increase in quantity and value, 32.5 per cent. and 72.2 per cent., respectively, were shown for canned goods.

Statistics of Animals Slaughtered.

There were slaughtered for food in wholesale establishments in 1914, 7,149,042 beeves, 2,019,004 calves, 15,951,860 sheep and lambs and goats and kids, and 34,441,913 hogs. The figures for beeves and calves show decreases of 11.9 per cent. and 19.4 per cent., respectively, as compared with those for 1909, while an increase of 29.8 per cent. appears for sheep and lambs and goats and kids, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. for hogs.

These figures do not include 377,937 beeves, 243,360 calves, 795,519 sheep, lambs and goats and kids, and 2,898,994 hogs slaughtered in the establishments covered by the census,

but owned by other establishments, to which the carcasses were returned for sale.

Plants in Every State But One.

With the exception of North Dakota, every State in the Union reported one or more abattoirs for 1914.

Of the 1,279 establishments, which made up the total for that year, 184 were located in New York, 152 in Ohio, 146 in Pennsylvania, 81 in California, 70 in Illinois, 65 in Indiana, 56 in New Jersey, 46 each in Maryland and Massachusetts, 31 in Missouri, 28 each in Iowa and Kentucky, 26 in Kansas, 22 in Wisconsin, 21 each in Maine and Virginia, 19 each in Delaware and Minnesota, 18 each in Tennessee and Texas, 17 in Michigan, 16 in Colorado, 14 each in Oregon and Utah, 11 each in Florida and Washington, 10 each in Nebraska and Rhode Island, 9 in Idaho, 8 in Montana, 7 each in Alabama and West Virginia, 5 each in Connecticut, District of Columbia and New Hampshire, 4 each in Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada, Oklahoma and South Dakota, 3 each in Arkansas and Vermont, 2 in South Carolina, and 1 each in Arizona, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina and Wyoming.

The comparative statistics for 1914 and 1909 are summarized in the following statement:

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING STATISTICS FOR 1914 AND 1909.			Per cent. of in- crease (+), or de- crease (-), 1909-1914.
	1914.	1909.	
Number of establishments	1,279	1,221	+ 4.8
Animals slaughtered (number),*			
Beeves	7,149,042	8,114,860	-11.9
Calves	2,019,004	2,504,728	-19.4
Sheep and lambs and goats and kids	15,951,860	12,288,725	+29.8
Hogs	34,441,913	33,870,616	+ 1.7
Products.			
Total value	\$1,651,765,424	\$1,355,544,431	+21.8
Fresh meat:			
Beef—			
Pounds	3,658,333,660	4,269,196,668	-13.1
Value	\$421,296,794	\$327,583,456	+28.6
Veal—			
Pounds	194,008,880	252,997,078	-23.0
Value	\$26,290,446	\$25,058,886	+ 5.0
Mutton and lamb and goat and kid—			
Pounds	629,232,600	495,437,894	+27.0
Value	\$74,675,627	\$50,735,116	+47.2
Pork—			
Pounds	1,877,009,071	1,547,494,184	+21.3
Value	\$226,535,734	\$158,714,862	+42.7
Edible offal and all other fresh meat—			
Pounds	296,666,701	257,809,083	+15.1
Value	\$20,576,245	\$16,392,768	+25.5
Cured meat:			
Beef, pickled and other cured—			
Pounds	91,571,753	126,477,662	-27.6
Value	\$14,395,316	\$12,159,152	+18.4
Pork, pickled and other cured—			
Pounds	2,929,360,741	2,829,633,003	+ 3.5
Value	\$395,006,000	\$328,130,290	+20.0
Canned goods:			
Pounds	160,798,955	121,376,837	+32.5
Value	\$26,417,624	\$15,345,543	+72.2
Sausage:			
Canned—			
Pounds	74,004,380	(†)	.....
Value	\$9,845,669	(†)	.....
All other—			
Pounds	435,146,931	452,867,187	- 3.9
Value	\$58,349,833	\$44,540,912	+31.0
Lard, oils and fats:			
Lard—			
Pounds	1,119,188,675	1,243,567,004	-10.0
Value	\$120,414,007	\$134,396,587	-10.4
Lard compounds and substitutes—			
Pounds	396,397,950	(‡)	.....
Value	\$35,037,467	(‡)	.....
Oleo oil—			
Gallons	16,501,585	19,692,172	-16.2
Value	\$11,925,832	\$16,475,726	-27.6
Other oils—			
Gallons	6,715,497	11,343,186	-40.8
Value	\$4,006,002	\$6,350,745	-36.9
Tallow and oleo stock—			
Pounds	209,614,135	202,844,130	+ 3.3
Value	\$13,732,756	\$15,499,630	+ 1.7
Steatin:			
Pounds	30,001,991	54,957,997	-45.2
Value	\$2,732,421	\$6,871,935	-59.9
Oleomargarine:			
Pounds	60,387,881	42,912,466	+40.7
Value	\$8,818,587	\$5,963,961	+47.9
All other products, value†	\$185,076,874	\$193,324,804	- 4.3

* Exclusive of 377,937 beeves, 243,360 calves, 795,519 sheep, lambs, and goats and kids, and 2,898,994 hogs, slaughtered for others.

† Canned sausage was not reported separately at the census of 1909 and possibly some was included in canned goods.

‡ Not reported separately.

§ Includes value of baked beans, confectionery, fertilizers, fertilizer materials, glue, head cheese, hides and skins, hog hair, ice, meat puddings, peanut butter, preserves, sausage casings, scrapple, wool, etc., and amount received for slaughtering and refrigeration for others.

NOT CALLED UNFAIR COMPETITION.

The Federal Trade Commission has decided a complaint of unfair competition in favor of the party complained against. It was a case where refusal to sell goods was made on personal grounds, not to interfere with competition, as alleged. The commission's ruling says:

On application for the issuance of a complaint, it was alleged that a corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of goods in interstate commerce refused to sell to the applicant certain commodities manufactured by it. It was further alleged that this refusal to sell was made at the direction of an officer of the corporation complained of, who was also the president of another corporation competing with the applicant. On investigation it appeared that the refusal to sell was made on personal grounds and was not made for the purpose, and did not have the effect, of restraining interstate commerce. Held: That a refusal to sell, made solely for personal reasons, without the purpose or effect of restraining interstate commerce, is not a violation of any law which the commission is authorized to enforce.

LOWER RATES FOR LIVESTOCK.

In a far-reaching opinion based on the complaint of 100,000 live stock breeders against every interstate railroad carrier in the United States, the Interstate Commerce Commission on Thursday rendered an opinion which may be summarized as follows:

Lower minimum weight regulations, higher liability valuations, less than 2 per cent. increase for each 50 per cent. of value in excess of standard value, same rates on crated as uncured animals in less than carload shipments of horses, mules, horned animals, hogs, sheep and goats. The commission also held that shippers are not required to furnish attendants with shipments.

This is a decision radically favorable to livestock interests, and gives them many points for which they have long been contending.

INCREASED RATES SUSPENDED.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended the rates of Southern railroads which proposed a suspension of the present commodity rates on dressed poultry in quantity, when shipped with full carloads of fresh meats or fresh meats and packinghouse products from Texas points, including Dallas and Fort Worth, to New Orleans, Galveston and other Gulf ports, for export to Cuba. The present rates are, in cents per 100 pounds: To Galveston and New Orleans, with carload lots of fresh meats and packinghouse products, 77 cents. Proposed rate, first class, to Galveston, 87 cents; to New Orleans, \$1.37. The suspension is until November 17.

STOPS LIVESTOCK FREIGHT RAISE.

An application of the Oregon Short Line, to continue certain advanced rates now prevailing for the transportation of sheep and cattle on that line, has been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a more equitable adjustment stipulated by the commission must go into effect on January 1, 1917. The Commission holds that sufficient justification for the increased rates have not been shown by the petitioning carrier.

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of *The National Provisioner*. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.

The Meat Production of the World.

Meat and meat products are far from being the leading class of foods of the world's peoples. The meat production of the world is probably 60,000,000,000 pounds or more, including the extra-edible parts of the animal with the dressed weight. The equivalent of this quantity in calories is 62,400,000,000,000. As large as this number is, it is only 7 per cent. of the number of calories in the world's rice crop, which is nearly all used for human food. The world's wheat crop has approximately 382,000,000,000,000 calories, or over six times the number for meat; sugar has over 200,000,000,000,000 calories, or more than three times the number for meat; rye, 164,000,000,000,000 calories, or probably more than twice the number for meat in quantity consumed for human food; and potatoes, nearly 100,000,000,000,000 calories, or 50 per cent. above the number for meat.

The people of a few countries, comparatively, eat the bulk of the world's meat, and the bulk of the world's meat is produced in a comparatively few countries, some of which are prominent producers, and one of which, the United States, is the principal producer. This country by far leads all other countries in the production as well as the consumption of meat and meat products.

It is estimated that the meat produced in the United States in 1900 reached the grand total of 16,226,000,000 pounds, embracing beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, including lard, but not including extra-edible parts. For 1909 the census figure is 16,940,000,000 pounds. If the extra-edible parts are added, the grand total for 1900 was 18,865,000,000 pounds, and for 1909 it was 19,712,000,000 pounds.

The ratio between slaughter for one year and stock animals at a certain date in the year has been computed. In the United States the mature cattle slaughtered in 1900 were 46.1 per cent. of the stock of cows on hand, and, in 1910, 42 per cent. The slaughtered calves as related to the stock of cows on hand were 20.3 per cent. in 1900, and 20 per cent. in 1910. For mature cattle and calf slaughter combined, the ratio to number of cows was 66.4 per cent. in 1900, and 61.9 per cent. in 1910. The sheep slaughter, including lambs, was 44.9 per cent. of the stock of ewes in 1900, and 46.1 per cent. in 1910. In 1900 the slaughtered swine were 79.8 per cent. of the total stock of swine on hand, and 76.9 per cent. in 1910.

Meat Consumption of Many Countries.

The meat consumption has been ascertained for many countries of the world for as late a year as possible, and this consumption amounts to nearly 50,000,000,000 pounds for a total population of over 500,000,000. The per capita average is 93.3 pounds of beef, mutton and pork and their products in one year, dressed weight.

In the United States the consumption decreased from 181.5 pounds dressed weight per

capita in 1900 to 170.6 pounds in 1909. This is by far the leading meat per capita consumption, except in Australia and New Zealand, where in 1902 the consumption was 263 and 212 pounds, respectively.

The consumption of meat and meat products, dressed weight, in the United States is estimated to have been 13,792,000,000 pounds in 1900, and according to the census 15,450,000,000 pounds in 1909. Less than one-half of this amount was consumed in Germany in 1913, the most recent year for which the fact is known, or 7,399,000,000 pounds. Russia, except Poland, consumed 6,024,000,000 pounds in 1899, and perhaps reached Germany's consumption by the outbreak of the European war. The fourth country in the world in order of total consumption of meat is the United Kingdom with 5,174,000,000 pounds in 1906, and France is fifth with 3,096,000,000 pounds in 1904.

U. S. Became a Deficiency Country.

White the United States is a surplus meat country by a large excess, it became a deficiency country in 1914 and 1915 in the domestic supply of fresh, chilled and frozen beef, of all beef in 1914, and also in the domestic supply of mutton in 1914 and 1915.

If the gross imports of 1914 may be compared with the consumption of 1909, dressed weight, it is computed that imports of fresh, chilled and frozen beef were 2.6 per cent. of the total consumption of beef excluding veal, and 2.6 per cent. in 1915; the gross imports of all beef and beef products in 1914 were 2.7 per cent. of the total beef consumption, and 2.7 per cent. in 1915. Of the total consumption of mutton including lamb, the gross imports of mutton and lamb were 2.1 per cent. in 1914, and they were 2.6 per cent. in 1915.

If the gross imports of beef and mutton including lamb are combined, and the consumption of beef excluding veal and of mut-

ton including lamb are combined, these gross imports were 2.6 per cent. of the consumption in 1914, and 2.7 per cent. in 1915.

The total gross imports of meat and meat products in 1914 were 1.1 per cent. of the total consumption of meat and meat products in 1909, including the extra-edible parts, and 1.2 per cent. in 1915, except goat meat; and they were 1 per cent. of the production in 1914 and 1 per cent. in 1915.

The deficient production of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef was 174,000,000 pounds in 1914, and 14,000,000 pounds in 1915. The deficiency of the total beef and beef products in 1914 was 34,000,000 pounds, or much less than that of fresh, chilled and frozen beef; in 1915, the deficiency of the preceding year was followed by the surplus of 208,000,000 pounds. The mutton deficiency of 1914 was 8,000,000 pounds; of 1915, 12,000,000 pounds. The surplus of all meat and meat products was 917,000,000 pounds in 1914 and 1,318,000,000 pounds in 1915.

Losses of Meat Animals from Disease.

The losses of meat animals in the United States from disease and exposure are enormous. Since 1900, from 1,100,000 to 1,475,000 cattle have been lost from disease annually, and from about 600,000 to 1,500,000 cattle have been lost annually from exposure since 1889. Sheep losses from disease have been about the same in number as those for cattle, and considerably larger on account of exposure.

Swine losses from disease have gone as low as 2,200,000 in 1894 and as high as 7,000,000 in 1914. This immense loss in 1914 was due mainly to hog cholera. The value of these 7,000,000 hogs at the farm was about \$73,000,000, and their potential meat production was sufficient to furnish every family of the United States about 40 pounds of pork.

Prices of Meat Animals and Meat.

Prices have been compiled for a large number of countries throughout the world for a period extending back many years. The upward trend of prices of all classes of meat animals and of meat is observable in all countries for which information has been obtained, with perhaps a slight exception in the case of some animal or of some class of meat in here and there a country. The exceptions are inconsiderable and indicate that in these instances the country is, for some special reason, unaffected by the world-wide conditions that are so prominently verified in these price compilations.

The general fact is that meat production has not kept up with the increase of population, and with customary demand by meat consumers. The inevitable measure of this changed relationship between supply and demand in price, and the price compilations that have been made restate in other form substantially what has already been expressed under consideration of number of meat animals throughout the world.

Increasing cost of meat production, also, may be regarded as a factor. The United States is not alone in its decline of per capita meat production, but is participating in a world-wide movement.

A comparison of the trend of prices of meat animals at the farm in the United States with the trend of prices of marketed meat animals at Chicago, and of these two tendencies with the trend of the wholesale

(Continued on page 34.)

Eleventh Annual Convention of the American Meat Packers' Association

will be held at

CINCINNATI
Oct. 9, 10 and 11

Get Ready to Go

**You know that "Cincinnati
Bunch!"**

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

HANDLING HOG CASINGS.

A subscriber in Pennsylvania writes as follows for information:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I should appreciate any information you can give me regarding accepted methods of grading and classifying hog casings.

The successful cleaning, grading and packing of casings requires skilled workmen and proper equipment. All these articles, such as casings, bungs, middles, stomachs, bladders, weasands, etc., should be handled promptly, as soon as received from the killing floor.

Hog casings, as soon as "pulled," should be well "stripped"; that is: the dirt all forced out by hand, taking pains in pulling and stripping not to unnecessarily break the casings into short lengths. After being well stripped, they should be soaked in warm water—never hot—say, around 75 degs. Fahr., and while soaking kept in a warm room to facilitate the soaking.

As soon as soaked sufficiently they should be run through the cleaning machine and afterwards over-cleaned by hand; that is: washed, scraped, turned, again washed and scraped, until all mucous matter and dirt has been removed. Thorough cleansing, free of all fat, mucous matter and dirt is imperative. All short, discolored and tender pieces should be thrown out and only good lengths, practically free of holes, retained.

When cleaned and drained they should be inspected for strength, cleanliness and general quality; then placed in pickle overnight and salted next morning, in which salt they should lie for two days before final packing; which means to shake out all the first salt down to 18 per cent., then pack

with 35 to 40 per cent. of hog casing salt. Pack solid, pounding down each layer with a maul.

Casings will run about one pound to four hogs. Hog casings are graded wide, medium and narrow; any casing over 12 ft. being classed No. 1, and under 12 ft. No. 2, in any grade. They are packed in bundles of about 4 lbs. each, in tin pails, or 25, 50, 100 and 125-lb. kegs, and in barrels around 400 lbs.

They are sold "as packed," meaning in salt, say, around 40 per cent., sufficient to insure the preservation of the casings. Or they are sold "free of salt," meaning that all the salt possible is shaken out by hand in not exceeding 30 minutes from, say, 25 lbs. of casings, taken from different parts of the packages; as, for instance, weight of casings and salt before shaking, 25 lbs.; weight after shaking, 15 lbs.; salt shaken out, 10 lbs., or 40 per cent. salt. No other method of freeing the salt is permissible.

Hog casings are used for Frankfurt sausage, pork sausage, some Polish, Spanish and Italian style sausage, etc.

Hog bungs should be pulled, stripped and turned and inspected for scars or cuts as soon as received from the killing floor. When thoroughly cleaned they should be placed in ice water and frequently stirred until thoroughly chilled. The "crown" must be left on all bung guts.

There are 4 grades of hog bungs: No. 1, or export prime wide, small prime and narrow. No. 1, or export must be not less than 4 ft. 6 inches long and wide. Prime wide not less than 3 ft. long. No. 1 guts have a capacity of 4 to 6 lbs. of sausage meat and are used for fancy gothaer, cervelats and salamis. Prime bungs have a capacity of 3 to 4 lbs. and are used for cervelats, salamis, and in some instances liver sausage. Small primes are used for liver sausage and cheaper grades of cervelats, and narrows are used for liver sausage, also having a capacity of 1½ to 2 lbs.

Hog bungs should be well salted, tied in bunches of tens, and should be packed solid, usually in tierces.

Hog middles are sometimes sold fresh,

after being thoroughly cleaned, as chitterlings, and also are salted and used for Milanese, salami and fancy liver sausage. They have a filling capacity of 10 to 12 lbs.

RECIPE FOR SMOKED FRANKFURTERS.

A reader in the East asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

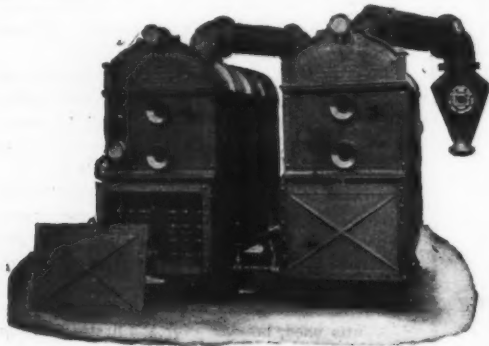
Could you give me a good recipe for making Frankfurter sausage, smoked?

A well-known sausage authority furnishes the following formula which he recommends for this product: Take 50 lbs. of regular beef trimmings, 25 lbs. of the best bull beef, add 4 lbs. of salt, ½ lb. of saltpetre, chop it coarse, and lay on a bench in a cool place for two days, then take the meat and chop it fine and add 25 lbs. of fresh pork trimmings with the beef and add 5 lbs. of cereals, 2 oz. of allspice, 2 oz. of mace, 4 oz. of pepper, 3 kernels of garlic. After it is thoroughly mixed it will be ready to be stuffed in sheep or hog casings. Then smoke them one and a half to two hours until they have a nice reddish color. You can also use the Frankfurters without being cooked if preferred. If you want them cooked, heat the water to a temperature of 170 degs. and cook ten minutes, after they are cooked take them and put them in cold water about six minutes, and after thoroughly cooled hang them up.

RUSSIA PROHIBITS HIDE EXPORTS.

A prohibition against the exportation to foreign countries and to Finland of certain hides and skins, except under special license, has recently been imposed by imperial decree for a period of three years. Included in this list are hides and skins, undressed, of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes, reindeer, calves, sheep, goats, camels, horses, asses, and pigs; hides and skins of all kinds, dressed (whole, in pieces, and in cuttings). Exceptions to this prohibition will be made only by agreement between the Ministers of Commerce and War.

Do you want a good position? Look for it on page 48.



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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-1

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.

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JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.

OTTO V. SCHRECK, Secretary.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES.

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ORIENTAL DISCRIMINATION

American packers who may have been looking toward Manchuria and northern China as a good field in the future, or who may have merely been looking over the Far Eastern field, will do well to keep a sharp eye on the Russian-Japanese treaty recently signed in Petrograd.

In the opinion of practically all Americans who actually know Far Eastern conditions—and this small list includes a member of The National Provisioner's staff who spent eight years in that part of the world—this pact means a deliberate design on the part of Japan and Russia to impose additional limitations on American trade in China and Manchuria.

That certain parts of the Washington Government think the same way is known,

but that the administration will do anything as a policy is very doubtful, judging by past performances—or rather, by lack of past performances. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois is one of those who is alive to the gravity of the situation. He made a fairly extensive trip through the Orient in 1909, and on July 11 he brought the matter publicly before the Senate in a startling manner.

Senator Lewis introduced a resolution directing Secretary Lansing to report to the Senate whether the new Russian-Japanese alliance is not likely to close the "open door" in China and result in disaster to American business interests.

In an amazingly frank speech Senator Lewis declared he had excellent reasons to believe the Russo-Japanese alliance was intended to curb American trade in the Orient, and that it had been entered into in retaliation for clauses in the pending immigration bill which seek to exclude Asiatics from the United States. He said:

"There is a clear tendency, which I saw when I represented the Senate at the safety-at-sea council in London, to divide the world into three major parts—England and France to control Europe in trade and politics; Japan and Russia to divide Asia, and America to control the Western Hemisphere. This treaty gives concrete basis to that tendency.

"If we do not ascertain the facts now, and protest if necessary, we will be told plainly later that we sat silent while the compact was in its formative state, and that we have forfeited our right to complain.

"This treaty seeks to exclude Americans from Asia as our immigration bill, now pending, does Asiatics from America, I have no doubt it is a retaliatory measure."

The resolution was shelved, of course, by those who are anxious to avoid trouble, but it is a matter that might be worth looking into, at least.

THE RURAL CREDIT LAW

The Federal farm loan act, popularly called the "rural credits law," was signed by the President and became a law on July 17, 1916. The primary purpose of this act is to promote agricultural prosperity by enabling farmers to borrow money on farm-mortgage security at a reasonable rate of interest and for relatively long periods of time. To attain this object, two farm-mortgage systems are provided: (1) A system operating through regional land banks, and (2) a system operating through joint-stock land banks.

To attract money to the farm loan field, the act provides a method whereby those who have money to lend can find safe investments in the form of debentures or bonds, of small and large denominations, issued by the banks and based on the security of mortgages on farm lands.

These two systems are to be under the general supervision of a Federal Farm Loan Board in the Treasury Department, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, as chairman ex-officio, and four members appointed by the President. This board has authority to appoint appraisers, examiners and registrars, who will be public officials.

Under the Federal land bank system the act provides for Federal land banks which make loans, for the first twelve months, exclusively through local national farm loan associations composed of borrowers. These associations shall be shareholders in the banks and in that way the members, who are the borrowers, will share in the profits of the bank.

The money for the loans is to come partly from the capital of the banks and partly from the sale by the banks of bonds secured by first mortgages on farm lands. The act defines strictly the purposes for and the conditions under which loans are to be made, and requires that the rate of interest charged on farm loans shall not exceed 6 per cent. per annum.

This act, if it proves workable, certainly looks like a "good thing" for the farmer, even if some people do refer to it disparagingly as class legislation. But then, we all recognize that the farmer is in a class by himself when it comes to getting what he wants. All that now remains for him to achieve in the way of legislation is an act fixing maximum and unalterable prices for his products, including livestock.

THE VALUE OF TANKAGE

In experiments recently conducted at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station and published in Bulletin 136 it was found that more rapid gains were made by hogs fed tankage in addition to wheat or corn or both than if the tankage was omitted. Whether the gains were more economical depended on the quality of the tankage and the price which it was necessary to pay for it.

Tankage added to the feed increased the rate of gain and reduced the amount of grain required to produce a hundred pounds of gain. This increase in gain was much more pronounced, however, during the first 78 days of the 120-day feed than during the last 42 days. Results indicate that it would be profitable to supply tankage to fattening hogs for the entire feeding period when corn was used, but only for the first 78-day period when wheat was fed.

These are figures and facts that packers and those who make tankage can well afford to put before prospective customers everywhere. They are only one illustration of the value of tankage to the producer of livestock.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Houston Packing Company will erect a new \$10,000 branch plant at Lake Charles, La.

The Winters Cotton Oil Company, Winters, Tex., has increased its capital stock to \$75,000.

The Trilby Ice & Power Company of Trilby, Fla., will build a meat and cold storage plant.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company will build a new fertilizer building at Spartanburg, S. C., to cost \$10,000.

An overheated electric fan caused a blaze in the Swift & Company branch house at 35 Union avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

It is expected that the new co-operative packing plant at Madison, Wis., will be completed and ready for operation by November.

The plant of Swift & Company at Curtis Bay, Md., will be rebuilt and enlarged, according to plans drawn by the Consolidated Engineering Company of Baltimore.

Louis Pfaelzer & Sons have filed plans for a four-story addition to their packing plant at 3923 S. Halsted street, Chicago. Henschien & McLaren are the architects.

Construction work on the new \$2,500,000 plant of Armour & Company at South St. Paul, Minn., will begin as soon as plans are put in shape. General Superintendent O'Hern inspected the site last week.

The Southern Cattle Co. has been organized to build a packing plant at Jacksonville,

Fla. The capital stock is \$50,000 and the incorporators are R. Buffalow, Wm. and Walter Graddock and J. O. Chambliss.

The plant of the Butchers' Packing Company at Indianapolis, Ind., has been acquired by the Armour interests and will be operated under the name of the Wabash Packing Company, with a capacity of 1,000 hogs per day, in addition to cattle and sheep. Indianapolis is an important hog center, particularly for light hogs.

DEATH OF JOSEPH LISTER.

Joseph Lister, the old-time glue and soap manufacturer, died at his home in Chicago on Tuesday and was interred in Graceland Cemetery on Thursday. Mr. Lister was born in England in 1838 and came with his parents to this country in 1842. He first lived in Newark, N. J., going to Chicago in 1858, where he entered the glue business. Mr. Lister was an intimate friend of all the old-time packers, as well as the younger set, and was highly respected for his business acumen and integrity. He leaves a widow and three sons—William, Edwin and John—who will continue the business.

UNLABELED CANNED GOODS.

The Department of Agriculture has been requested to define its position with respect to the application of the Net Weight Amendment to the Federal Food and Drugs Act to the transportation in interstate commerce of unlabeled canned goods. A modification of a former opinion, issued May 12, 1916, has been asked for and, upon reconsideration, the department has issued the following announcement:

"Until further notice, the Department will

not recommend proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act on account of the shipment in interstate commerce, or the sale in the District of Columbia or the territories, of unlabeled canned foods solely upon the ground that the same do not bear a statement of the quantity of the contents, if such shipment or sale be other than to a retail dealer or to a consumer and the cans bear a correct statement of the quantity of the contents when sold or delivered to retail dealers and consumers. If investigation discloses that failure to mark the quantity of the contents on unlabeled cans affords means to defraud or to defeat the purposes of the Act, it will be the duty of the Department to recommend proceedings and reasonable notice to that effect will be given."

NATIONAL FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION.

At its recent annual convention at Hot Springs, Va., the National Fertilizer Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Horace Bowker, American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York City; vice-president, W. D. Huntington, Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Irvin Wuichet, Dayton, Ohio; secretary, W. G. Sadler, Nashville, Tenn.; assistant secretary, John D. Toll, Philadelphia, Pa.

Executive Committee: George Braden, Federal Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.; Gustav Jarecki, Jarecki Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; William Prescott, American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York; Charles G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va.; C. H. McDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago; C. H. Burroughs, F. S. Royster, Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.; A. C. Read, Read Phosphate Company, Charleston, S. C.; Frederick Rayfield, Swift & Company, Chicago; Porter Fleming, Southern States Phosphate and Fertilizer Company, Augusta; and J. S. Coale, J. P. Thomas Company, Philadelphia.

CANADA BOOSTS MEAT PRODUCTION.

Canadian government authorities are giving encouragement to the raising of more beef cattle. The number of cattle in Canada now is estimated by them at only 6,000,000. The decrease from 1910 to 1914 was 992,662, or about 23 per cent. The decline was most noticeable in those provinces nearest the United States.

Although during the period mentioned New Brunswick, for instance, suffered a decrease of 11,133 in number of cattle, there was a steady increase in the number of cattle raised. In 1909 New Brunswick raised 199,481, with an increase each year until 1914, which showed a figure of 253,273. There was a slight decrease—about 2½ per cent.—from this amount in 1915, possibly on account of the scarcity of labor, which is becoming more apparent as the season of 1916 progresses.


To give an impetus to stock raising, an annual bonus is paid to breeders.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Quiet—Values Easier—Fair Shipping Demand—Hog Receipts Full—Some Complaints of Quality—Exports Lighter.

The movement of hog product values during the past week has been within comparatively narrow limits, and there has been only a moderate interest in the contract fluctuations. Buying is of fair volume for the domestic trade, but does not seem to be pressing in the urgency of the requirements. There have been reports of further export buying, but this has not been so pronounced as somewhat earlier in the season. The situation in this respect is suggestive possibly of the idea that quotations have reached a point where the price is affecting the distribution.

The shipments of products from Chicago the past week were in excess of last year, particularly on cut meats, this increase amounting to 6,000,000 lbs., and the shipments of lard were more than double last year. As the result of the large shipments from packing centers, particularly from Chicago, the actual increase in the shipments for the packing season to date has been 101,000,000 lbs. of meats, and an increase of 72,000,000 lbs. of lard.

The movement of hogs has been quite liberal. The receipts at the six leading points last week showed an increase of over 50 per cent. over last year, and there was a considerable increase in the receipts of cattle and of sheep. The prices which are prevailing are undoubtedly proving very attractive for the movement of all livestock. A comparison of quotations for livestock with preceding years show that hogs are about 2½¢ a pound higher than last year, and with one or two exceptions much higher than the corresponding time in previous years. Prices for cattle are only a little higher than the last year, or two, and much higher than the years preceding the last two. Quotations for sheep and lambs are distinctly higher than previous years. The comparisons for the corresponding week follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$9.85	\$9.60	\$7.15	\$10.70
Previous week	9.90	9.80	7.30	10.75
Cor. week, 1915	7.20	9.35	5.75	8.80
Cor. week, 1914	8.90	9.20	5.40	8.50
Cor. week, 1913	9.10	8.55	4.50	7.30
Cor. week, 1912	7.90	7.90	4.30	6.90
Cor. week, 1911	6.65	6.30	4.00	6.35
Cor. week, 1910	8.55	7.00	4.00	7.10
Cor. week, 1909	7.85	6.50	4.85	7.80
Cor. week, 1908	6.70	6.15	4.20	6.15
Cor. week, 1907	5.85	6.30	5.30	7.00

Packing for the past week was again on a fairly liberal scale. The total amounted to 580,000, against 473,000 the previous week, and 343,000, and the total for the season has been 11,376,000, against 10,773,000 last year.

The export movement of product during the past week showed a rather disappointing total, the shipments amounting to less than 8,000,000 lbs. of meats and less than 5,000,000 lbs. of lard. The increase in the total movement of meats this season has been over 72,000,000 lbs. over last year, and the increase in the shipments of lard have been about 1,400,000 lbs. In regard to lard, the situation is quite interesting, as at one time early in the season the exports showed a heavy decrease com-

pared with the preceding year. This has been made up with at present a slight gain.

The reports as to the healthfulness of the livestock in the country continue fairly satisfactory. There have been some complaints recently as to the quality of hogs, but possibly more as regards weights than as regards healthfulness. The recent reports have shown no indication of the outbreak of disease, and according to best advices the presence of hog cholera this year is not at all serious as yet.

Weather conditions have been a little less favorable for the ranges and pastures conditions, and this may have some effect on the movement and quality of cattle later. The ideas expressed seem to point to a maintained movement of hogs, with probably a slight increase over last year, about in keeping with the increase in the supply of stock, as shown by the government report of the spring.

Distribution of product is excellent. There seems to be every indication that the American demand will be maintained unless prices are still further advanced. As yet there does not appear to be any evidence that the price has reached the point which is restricting consumption to a point below the production.

LARD.—The market has been weak and lower. Prices declined rather easily with the West, and demand was also checked by the sharp break in cottonseed oil. City steam, 12½¢@13, nom.; Middle West, 12.90¢@13, nom.; Western, 13.40¢@13.45; refined Continent, 14.10, nom.; South American, 14.40, nom.; Brazil, kegs, 15.40; compound, 11½¢@117½.

PORK.—The market was quiet and about steady, showing a little easier tone the middle of the week. Mess is quoted at \$27@27.50, nom.; clear, \$25@27.50, nom.; family, \$28@28.50.

BEEF.—The market is firm, but quiet. Trading this week has been limited, with only a moderate demand reported, but supplies are light and firmly held. Family, \$19.50@20.50, nom.; mess, \$18@18.50, nom.; packet, \$18.50@19, nom.; extra India mess, \$30@31.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to July 19, 1916:

BACON.—Barbados, 749 lbs.; Brazil, 403,840 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,214 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,667 lbs.; Belgium, 214,495 lbs.; Cuba, 203,488 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 654 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 259 lbs.; England, 3,451,470 lbs.; Ecuador, 1,659 lbs.; France, 197,418 lbs.; Guatemala, 55,000 lbs.; Greece, 3,115 lbs.; Gibraltar, 51,000 lbs.; Haiti, 600 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,425 lbs.; Morocco, 1,100 lbs.; Mexico, 1,887 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,464 lbs.; Norway, 359,411 lbs.; Panama, 12,774 lbs.; Portugal, 12,400 lbs.; Peru, 3,620 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 159 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,752 lbs.; Spain, 884,226 lbs.; Scotland, 140,806 lbs.; Venezuela, 183 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Bermuda, 38 lbs.; Brazil, 2,370 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,774 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,557 lbs.; Barbados, 315 lbs.; Columbia, 1,470 lbs.; Costa Rica, 400 lbs.; Cuba, 191,768 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 325 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,047 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 231 lbs.; Ecuador, 3,652 lbs.; England, 2,909,100 lbs.; France,

69,221 lbs.; French West Indies, 411 lbs.; French Guiana, 383 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,000 lbs.; Greece, 5,002 lbs.; Haiti, 1,448 lbs.; Jamaica, 644 lbs.; Mexico, 832 lbs.; Newfoundland, 17,501 lbs.; Norway, 19,062 lbs.; Peru, 396 lbs.; Panama, 11,775 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 101 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,837 lbs.; Spain, 17,452 lbs.; Scotland, 233,539 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,804 lbs.; Venezuela, 15,966 lbs.

LARD.—Argentina, 5,295 lbs.; Brazil, 10,412 lbs.; Belgium, 7,671,710 lbs.; Barbados, 1,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 438 lbs.; British South Africa, 100,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 221 lbs.; British West Africa, 38,285 lbs.; Colombia, 19,010 lbs.; Cuba, 66,629 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,841 lbs.; Denmark, 21,120 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 6,132 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 300 lbs.; Ecuador, 1,575 lbs.; England, 1,072,906 lbs.; French West Indies, 6,000 lbs.; France, 2,265 lbs.; Guatemala, 2,000 lbs.; Gibraltar, 58,600 lbs.; Haiti, 123,664 lbs.; Italy, 154,566 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,016 lbs.; Mexico, 1,870 lbs.; Morocco, 13,950 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,502,336 lbs.; Panama, 5,464 lbs.; Peru, 2,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 57,922 lbs.; Salvador, 10,000 lbs.; Spain, 8,400 lbs.; Venezuela, 33,328 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Barbados, 2,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 2,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,075 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Cuba, 158,498 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,753 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 9,842 lbs.; England, 562,435 lbs.; Haiti, 91,724 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,022 lbs.; Mexico, 225 lbs.; Netherlands, 31,418 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 180 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,420 lbs.; Scotland, 75,557 lbs.; Trinidad, 10,706 lbs.

LARD OIL.—British South Africa, 50 gal.; Dutch West Indies, 10 gal.; Italy, 3,000 gal.

NEUTRAL LARD.—Denmark, 96,806 lbs.; England, 98,095 lbs.; Netherlands, 3,045,958 lbs.; Norway, 151,682 lbs.

FRESH PORK.—Panama, 12,148 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Brazil, 400 lbs.; Barbados, 2,725 lbs.; Berlin, 400 lbs.; British West Indies, 16,270 lbs.; British Guiana, 10,000 lbs.; Cuba, 48,025 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 6,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 6,600 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 20,000 lbs.; England, 16,544 lbs.; France, 12,000 lbs.; Haiti, 49,385 lbs.; Jamaica, 18,836 lbs.; Newfoundland, 36,500 lbs.; Peru, 1,100 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,400 lbs.; Trinidad, 5,000 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—British West Indies, 134 lbs.; Cuba, 300 lbs.; England, 71,494 lbs.; France, 12,690 lbs.; Venezuela, 875 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Australia, 83 lbs.; British South Africa, 112 lbs.; British West Indies, 217 lbs.; Colombia, 382 lbs.; Cuba, 15,652 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 105 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 400 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 467 lbs.; France, 180,950 lbs.; French West Indies, 141 lbs.; Gibraltar, 4,425 lbs.; Haiti, 634 lbs.; Mexico, 96 lbs.; Panama, 6,408 lbs.; San Domingo, 10,192 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,029 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Barbados, 165 lbs.; British West Indies, 299 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,279 lbs.; Cuba, 500 lbs.; Colombia, 84 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 355 lbs.; England, 2,240 lbs.; France, 91,425 lbs.; Jamaica, 25 lbs.; Mexico, 75 lbs.; Newfoundland, 13 lbs.; San Domingo, 475 lbs.; Venezuela, 361 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—Australia, 13,570 lbs.; Denmark, 5,610 lbs.; France, 5,966 lbs.; Newfoundland, \$210; New Zealand, 13,029 lbs.; Portugal, 130 lbs.; Spain, 51,022 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to July 19, 1916:

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Brazil, 600 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,260 lbs.; British West Africa, 26,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 15,000 lbs.; Colombia, 1,200 lbs.;

Danish West Indies, 500 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,804 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; England, 66,424 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,600 lbs.; Haiti, 19,225 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,800 lbs.; Newfoundland, 35,000 lbs.; Norway, 195,000 lbs.; Panama, 16,000 lbs.; Peru, 1,100 lbs.; San Dom., 200 lbs.; Trinidad, 45,000 lbs.

CANNED BEEF.—Barbados, 108 lbs.; Brazil, 936 lbs.; British West Indies, 310 lbs.; British Guiana, 10,000 lbs.; Cuba, 240 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 290 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 112 lbs.; England, 354,710 lbs.; France, 13,350 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,260 lbs.; Jamaica, 168 lbs.; Mexico, 96 lbs.; Panama, 7,200 lbs.; Peru, 8,360 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—British West Indies, 1,070 lbs.; England, 4,805,822 lbs.; Italy, 6,079,853 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,020 lbs.; Netherlands, 13,486 lbs.; Panama, 47,200 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 3,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,617 lbs.; British Guiana, 500 lbs.; Colombia, 90 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,775 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 4,148 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,300 lbs.; Haiti, 3,420 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,500 lbs.; Netherlands, 194,655 lbs.; Panama, 4,020 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,200 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—British West Indies, 3,640 lbs.; Cuba, 11,625 lbs.; Denmark, 292,145 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 290 lbs.; England, 97,000 lbs.; Greece, 68,877 lbs.; Italy, 8,933 lbs.; Jamaica, 100 lbs.; Netherlands, 3,413,761 lbs.; Norway, 353,338 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—Denmark, 175,861 lbs.; France, 19,478 lbs.

STEARINE.—Colombia, 6,000 lbs.; Cuba, 30,600 lbs.; England, 4,287 lbs.; France, 60,160 lbs.; Venezuela, 300 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Dutch West Indies, 10 gal.; France, 500 gal.

TALLOW.—Barbados, 2,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 850 lbs.; Cuba, 28,553 lbs.; Nicaragua, 14,500 lbs.; San Domingo, 18,417 lbs.; Trinidad, 2,874 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Argentina, \$12; Brazil, \$99; Barbados, \$4; British South Africa, \$234; British West Africa, \$2; British West Indies, \$193; China, \$51; Colombia,

\$31; Cuba, \$42; Dutch West Indies, \$89; Egypt, \$50; England, \$4,591; France, \$840; French Africa, \$56; Haiti, \$68; Jamaica, \$159; Mexico, \$62; Newfoundland, \$115; New Zealand, \$182; Panama, \$274; Peru, \$416; San Domingo, \$116; Scotland, \$3,955; Uruguay, \$2; Venezuela, \$464.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Argentina, \$32; Australia, \$47; Brazil, \$10; Barbados, \$1,734; British West Africa, \$2,514; British South Africa, \$80; British West Indies, \$608; British Guiana, \$56; China, \$1,546; Cuba, \$2,294; Danish West Indies, \$144; Dutch West Indies, \$392; Dutch Guiana, \$73; England, \$73,482; France, \$2,617; French West Indies, \$398; Gibraltar, \$10,994; Hongkong, \$279; Haiti, \$197; Jamaica, \$58; Mexico, \$11; Morocco, \$170; Panama, \$988; Russia in Europe, \$8; San Domingo, \$292; Spain, \$5,383; Trinidad, \$1,251; Uruguay, \$22; Venezuela, \$97.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to July 19, 1916:

BUTTER.—Brazil, 74 lbs.; Barbados, 1,562 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,798 lbs.; British West Africa, 50 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,540 lbs.; Colombia, 50 lbs.; Cuba, 2,430 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 300 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 562 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,135 lbs.; Greece, 325 lbs.; Haiti, 3,930 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,250 lbs.; Mexico, 415 lbs.; Newfoundland, 150 lbs.; Panama, 14,595 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 25 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,620 lbs.; Venezuela, 11,294 lbs.

CHEESE.—Barbados, 200 lbs.; Brazil, 423 lbs.; British Honduras, 168 lbs.; British West Indies, 266 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,372 lbs.; Colombia, 294 lbs.; Cuba, 12,937 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,600 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 551 lbs.; England, 140,835 lbs.; French West Indies, 244 lbs.; Greece, 76 lbs.; Haiti, 1,065 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,245 lbs.; Mexico, 15 lbs.; Norway, 3,564 lbs.; Panama, 15,103 lbs.; Peru, 146 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,946 lbs.; Scotland, 8,648 lbs.; Venezuela, 176 lbs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 15, 1916, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending July 15, 1916.	Week ending July 17, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 15, 1916.
United Kingdom...	55	740	11,682
Continent		250	3,561
So. & Cen. Am.	330	100	16,662
West Indies	301	246	38,104
Br. No. Am. Col.	101	145	12,474
Other countries...		20	506
Total	787	1,507	86,239

To—	MEATS, LBS.		
	Week ending July 15, 1916.	Week ending July 17, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 15, 1916.
United Kingdom...	6,794,900	13,441,750	460,670,172
Continent	570,000	13,804,300	162,644,420
So. & Cen. Am.	30,100	6,412	2,299,675
West Indies	150,835	338,612	8,287,043
Br. No. Am. Col.	45,442		449,603
Other countries...	13,630	27,465	590,207
Total	7,004,907	27,618,539	684,941,120

To—	LARD, LBS.		
	Week ending July 15, 1916.	Week ending July 17, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 15, 1916.
United Kingdom...	3,297,046	3,227,880	209,116,574
Continent	586,500	2,910,400	131,585,297
So. & Cen. Am.	668,412	880,261	29,247,686
West Indies	77,275	227,088	19,247,236
Br. No. Am. Col.	6,029		578,369
Other countries...	4,746	120,216	1,741,618
Total	4,640,002	7,365,847	391,516,780

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	905	3,596,407	3,481,962
Boston	7	32,500	4,100
Philadelphia		244,000	19,000
New Orleans	175		605,000
Montreal		3,802,000	530,000
Total week	787	7,604,907	4,640,002
Previous week ..	710	10,355,177	6,978,660
Two weeks ago..	1,773	21,090,160	14,381,989
Cor. week last y'r	1,501	27,618,539	7,365,847

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 15, '16.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	16,647,800	14,242,400	2,405,400
Meats, lbs.	634,941,120	565,655,141	69,285,979
Lard, lbs.	391,516,780	390,009,961	1,446,819

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The underlying weakness in the market has occasioned much comment, and there have been further claims of quiet selling at lower prices. No important sales have been made public for the past few weeks. It was said that the next business of consequence in city special tallow will take place on the basis of 9c., loose, and on Thursday 200 drums were sold at that price.

Recently, holders have reduced their asking prices to about the 9½c. level. The declines have not stimulated much buying for consuming account. Those who needed supplies pointed to the glycerine market, which ruled at 35@43c., according to description and to the arrivals of foreign tallows; also, larger supplies of some of the foreign oils.

The London auction sale resulted in offerings of 545 casks, all of which were absorbed on the basis of 6d. to 1s. higher. No bids for our tallow are claimed; at least, none that suggest much business for the immediate future.

Prime City tallow is quoted at 8¼@8½c., nominal, and city specials at 8¾c., loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quoted at 10½@10¾c. Last sales were at this level, but it is understood that buyers are holding off for reduced prices.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—The tone of the market has weakened with other oils, and prices are lower with demand light. Sales are small owing to the limited stock. Prime red, spot, 9¼@10c.; Lagos, spot, 10½@11c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14@15c.

PEANUT OIL.—Values have weakened on light trade, with decline in competing oils. Prices are quoted at 70@80c.

CORN OIL.—Trade has again been quiet, with the market showing an easier tone. Prices at 8.50@9c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market has been flat and lower to sell, with the weakness in other oils and the lack of active demand. Spot is quoted at 8@8¼c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is quiet, with values barely steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is dull and

lower to sell with other oils. Demand is very quiet, and concessions have been made to effect sales. Ceylon, 14@15c.; Cochin, 15@16c.

GREASES.—The market is weak and lower. Prices have declined easily, with tallow and kindred oils, and have also been affected by reports of a further sharp drop in glycerine. Yellow, 8½@8¾c., nom.; bone, 8¼@8½c., nom.; house, 8@8½c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 34,579 quarters for export, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 4,548 carcasses for export, compared to nothing last week. There were no other imports of any kind.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 21, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 102,330 quarters; to the Continent, 45,199 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 70,384 quarters; to the Continent, 31,888 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending July 15, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 1,207,106 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 14 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 1,310,480 pounds and averaged 12 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$1.25	\$1.25	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	8.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	.61	61c.	175c.	160c.
Butter	1.50	2.00	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 20.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.

Skinny Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17¾c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. O. Zaun.)

New York, July 20.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 19c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19c.; city steam lard, 12¼c.; city dressed hogs, 14¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½c.; skinned shoulders, 12½c.; boneless butts, 15@15½c.; Boston butts, 14c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spare ribs, 10½@11c.; lean trimmings, 13½@14c.; regular trimmings, 9@9½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 12½c.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending July 20, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending July 20, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	283	6,396
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	—	2,242
Barbados, W. I.	—	798
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4
Bergen, Norway	—	5,390
Bermuda	—	453
Bordeaux, France	—	2,140
Brazil	133	2,140
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010
Caibarien, Cuba	—	14
Calcutta, India	—	5
Canada	—	5
Cape Haitien, Haiti	—	364
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7
Central America	9	631
Cette, France	—	900
China	—	2
Christiania, Norway	—	260
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	123	7,259
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	14
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	258
Genoa, Italy	—	10,244
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000
Göteborg, Sweden	400	1,400
Guatemala, C. A.	—	3
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havana, Cuba	—	549
Havre, France	—	12,005
Haiti	3	7
Hull, England	—	100
Kingston, W. I.	—	790
Kobe, Japan	—	143
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	5
La Pallice, France	—	60
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	7,875
London, England	—	28,125
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	11
Macoris, S. D.	—	47
Malmo, Sweden	—	4,300
Manchester, England	—	16,008
Marseilles, France	—	42,716
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	3	954
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041
Naples, Italy	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2
Nipe, Cuba	—	57
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Para, Brazil	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland	1,500	100,844
St. Johns, N. F.	—	497
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	496
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	293
San Domingo, S. D.	50	1,699
Santiago, Cuba	—	429
Santos, Brazil	—	1,245
South American ports	874	32,650
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Trinidad, Island of	—	326
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	203

West Indies	180	8,761
Total	3,588	343,097
From New Orleans—		
Bergen, Norway	—	1,425
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	216
Christiania, Norway	—	64,660
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,388
Göteborg, Sweden	—	15,560
Havana, Cuba	—	4,100
Havre, France	—	4,420
Liverpool, England	—	4,050
Manchester, England	—	3,250
Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Minatitlan, Mexico	—	75
Progreso, Mexico	—	458
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,500
Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932
Total	—	122,077
From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659
Total	—	2,174
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,916
Liverpool, England	—	108
Total	—	2,024
From Philadelphia—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	855
Liverpool, England	—	201
Total	—	1,056
From Savannah—		
Liverpool, England	—	2,923
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,608
Total	—	9,531

	Week ending July 20, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.	Same period, 1914.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	3,588	343,097	534,181
From New Orleans	—	122,077	92,670
From Galveston	—	2,174	7,094
From Baltimore	—	2,024	3,890
From Philadelphia	—	1,056	6,401
From Savannah	—	9,531	33,956
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	4,801	28,773
From Boston	—	2	111
From San Francisco	—	221	169

From Mobile	—	3,440	3,525
From Detroit	—	51,576	33,805
From Buffalo	—	8,188	9,898
From St. Lawrence	—	9,283	7,529
From Dakota	—	4,585	3,193
From Vermont	—	34	149
From other ports	—	6	150
Total	3,588	562,095	765,275

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 20, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4¾@5c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 3¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¾@3c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 7c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 11c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 13c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 10c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 14½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 88@90c. per lb.; green olive oil, 88c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, — per lb.; Cocheco coconut oil, 14½@15½c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 10@10¼c. per lb.; cotton oil, 10¾@11¼c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8@8¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 9@9¼c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent., 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 9c. per lb.; house grease, 8½@8¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½@11c. per lb.; brown grease, 7¾@8c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 8½@9c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 40@45c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 28½@30c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 32@35c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 45@46c. per lb.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government reports of cottonseed oil exports for the month of May, according to shipment by customs districts, are as follows: New York, 25,361 bbls.; New Orleans, 8,690 bbls.; Georgia, 2,924 bbls.; Michigan, 2,249 bbls.; Maryland, 525 bbls.; Galveston, 1,200 bbls.; Vermont, 10 bbls.; Laredo, 1 bbl.; Eagle Pass, 1 bbl.; total, May, 1916, 40,961 bbls.; total May, 1915, 80,775 bbls. Season to May 31, 1916, 634,544 bbls.; same time last year, 734,724 bbls.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, July 13, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bbls.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
Orduna, Liverpool	—	—	—	544	—	—	—	400 4000
New York, Liverpool	643	—	—	1439	—	130	—	240 1250
Celtic, Liverpool	—	—	—	316	—	100	40	30 300
Alaunia, London	—	—	—	648	—	—	—	500
Larne, London	—	—	—	—	—	492	—	810 11709
Andyk, Rotterdam	—	3393	—	—	—	—	—	450
Haelen, Rotterdam	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	5424
Brunswyk, Rotterdam	—	21910	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	—	1247	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorredyk, Rotterdam	—	1376	832	—	—	—	—	—
Hindoo, Hull	—	—	—	955	—	—	—	—
Tanafjord, Bergen	—	—	150	25	—	—	—	110
Alaster, Aarhus	—	8350	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanja, Havre	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	1000
Stavn, Havre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	—	—	—	5561	—	—	—	—
Bygdones, Bordeaux	—	—	—	100	—	100	135	55
Storfond, Marseilles	—	—	—	740	—	—	200	150
Tiokuko Maru, Marseilles	—	—	—	235	—	—	400	1050
Total	36919	982	—	10757	—	722	140	8399 20014

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Sharp Decline in the List—Speculators Forced to Sell—No Support Given—Competing Stuffs Weak—Cotton Crop Still Adjudged Favorably—Consumers of Oil Hold Off.

There have been some violent declines through the cotton oil list during the past week and all prices were at low levels for the movement, also at the lowest recorded in several months. The contracts in the New York market, representing the old crop oil, were down nearly 2c. a pound, as compared with the high of the season. Values for some of the new crop positions were actually at their lowest and down from 1@1½c. per pound. The slump during July has averaged about 100 points.

Sentiment is still quite bearish. Of course, there has been some modification of bearish views to conform with the drastic setbacks through the market, but nothing suggesting a change to the bull side has been apparent. It is understood that the Southern clique so conspicuous on the bull side of the local market for many months has about liquidated its entire holdings of contracts.

The slow consuming trade has had much to do with the violent declines. Claims that re-

finers had cut several cents from the levels of cooking oils to stimulate trade, without accomplishing the result, were verified and helped to spread the pessimistic feeling. It had been hoped that the comparatively high prices of lard would aid the distribution of compound lard, but if this actually took place, there was no marked expansion in the demand for cotton oil from compounders, nor was there a great deal of buying of oleo stearine for this group. The inference is that consumers of cotton oil held larger supplies than they had been given credit for.

Weakness in the oils and greases competing with cotton oil, as frequently pointed out in this review, was not overlooked in the reasons assigned to the weakness of the whole cotton oil list. Tallow was difficult to sell on the basis of 9¼c. a pound for city specials, loose, and some authorities expected to see the 9c. basis this week. Glycerine did not rally, and it could be purchased from 35@43c. a pound, according to description. Foreign tallows are still arriving on this side and some of the foreign oils are reported available in larger quantities.

As far as the speculative situation was concerned, there were stop loss orders reached, and the exhaustion of marginal accounts precipitated the liquidation. Unexpected tenders of a few thousand barrels of July oil were not without effect. Many bulls were doubt-

less discouraged because outsiders were not helping them, and some outsiders approached said that they did not care to be among the bulls until there was a definite lowering of the cotton crop prospect.

It is said that the present outlook for cotton favors a crop of more than 14,000,000 bales, or a cotton oil crush of perhaps 650,000 barrels greater than that of the season just ending. Whether the South will sell more freely now that 7@14c. a gallon has been taken from cotton oil values, remains to be seen. There seemed to be a slight increase in the selling against prospective new crude, but it was everywhere conceded that the total volume of the selling was not large, and apparently many at the South are also inclined to await the passing of the critical summer period for the cotton crop.

The government weekly weather summary as published on Wednesday did not indicate as much crop deterioration from the storms in South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama as the private reports. Drouth reports from the Western districts were not regarded as serious. It is noteworthy that cotton picking in the various early districts of Texas has commenced, and such operations will slowly advance with a commensurate increase in the amount of business in new crude oil. Until the past few days, the New York contract market was on a fair hedging basis, but the differential is rather unsatisfactory at this stage.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 15, 1916.—

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Cotton Seed Oil

LOUISVILLE KY.

Spot, \$10.55@10.56; July, \$10.55@10.56; August, \$10.38@10.40; September, \$10.24@10.25; October, \$9.39@9.40; November, \$8.55@8.57; December, \$8.46@8.47; January, \$8.49@8.51; February, \$8.50@8.60. Futures closed 4 to 8 lower. Sales were: July, 400, \$10.60; August, 500, \$10.40@10.37; September, 2,100, \$10.25@10.24; October, 1,300, \$9.40@9.39; November, 1,500, \$8.59@8.56; December, 1,100, \$8.50@8.46; January, 400, \$8.52@8.50. Total sales, 7,300 bbls. Good off, \$10; off, \$10; reddish off, \$9.80; winter, \$10.60; summer, \$10.50; prime crude, S. E., \$8.80@8.93; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, July 17, 1916.—Spot, \$10.48; July, \$10.50@10.60; August, \$10.37@10.39; September, \$10.23@10.24; October, \$9.34@9.38; November, \$8.54@8.56; December, \$8.46@8.48; January, \$8.49@8.50; February, \$8.50@8.60. Futures closed unchanged to 5 lower. Sales were: July, 600, \$10.60@10.55; August, 1,000, \$10.41@10.38; September, 3,600, \$10.31@10.24; October, 2,000, \$9.45@9.36; November, 300, \$8.59@8.56; December, 500, \$8.50@8.47; January, 4,500, \$8.54@8.50. Total sales, 12,500 bbls. Good off, \$10; off, \$9.90; reddish off, \$9.70; winter, \$10.50@11; summer, \$10.70@11; prime crude, S. E., \$8.80, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, July 18, 1916.—Spot, \$10; July, \$9.95@10.10; August, \$10.14@10.15; September, \$10.02@10.03; October, \$9.09@9.10; November, \$8.38@8.40; December, \$8.31@8.33; January, \$8.33@8.35; February, \$8.34@8.44. Futures closed 15 to 55 lower. Sales were: July, 3,200, \$10.40@10; August, 8,900, \$10.30@10.12; September, 6,500, \$10.21@9.99; October, 6,200, \$9.28@9.07; November, 1,100, \$8.45@8.37; December, 2,000, \$8.38@8.31; January, 2,500, \$8.38@8.33. Total sales, 30,400 bbls. Good off, \$9.50; off, \$9.25; reddish off, \$9; winter, \$10.25; summer, \$10.25; prime crude, S. E., \$8.80, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, July 19, 1916.—Spot, \$9.60@9.75; July, \$9.65@9.67; August, \$10@10.01; September, \$9.95@9.96; October, \$9.10@9.12; November, \$8.35@8.37; December, \$8.24@8.25; January, \$8.27@8.28; February, \$8.28@8.35. Futures closed 30 lower to 1 higher. Sales were: July, 1,100, \$9.71@9.66; August, 8,100, \$10.05@9.90; September, 8,200, \$9.96@9.79; October, 6,500, \$9.12@8.85; November, 5,300, \$8.36@8.15; December, 9,800, \$8.30@8.06; January, 3,100, \$8.32@8.10. Total sales, 42,100 bbls. Good off, \$9.20; off, \$9; reddish off, \$8.50; winter, \$9.75; summer, \$9.75; prime crude, S. E., \$8.80, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, July 20, 1916.—Spot, \$9.40; July, \$9.46@9.60; August, \$9.65@9.67; September, \$9.61@9.63; October, \$8.73@8.82; November, \$8.18@8.22; December, \$8.10@8.15; January, \$8.16@8.19; February, \$8.18@8.30. Futures closed 20 to 35 lower. Sales were: July, 1,100, \$9.68@9.60; August, 8,600, \$10.02@9.65; September, 9,400, \$9.95@9.60; October, 8,000, \$9.05@8.72; November, 4,100, \$8.28@8.16; December, 3,800, \$8.22@8.10; January, 2,300, \$8.20@8.14. Total sales, 37,300. Good off, \$9; off, \$8.80; reddish off, \$8.50; winter, \$9.50@11; summer, \$9.50@11; prime crude, S. E., \$8.27, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Review of Our Trade Opportunities as Regards Foreign Competition

By George W. Doonan, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The cottonseed crushing industry has assumed large proportions in the United States. In 1874 the value of cottonseed oil produced in this country amounted to only a million and a half dollars, and the production of cake and meal amounted to scarcely a million dollars. The Census of 1914 shows that there are now in this country 885 establishments engaged in cottonseed crushing, producing oil cake and meal, hulls and linters to the value of 153 million dollars, the production of oil alone amounting to 80½ millions and cake and meal to 58 millions.

As the world's production of cotton for mill consumption in 1914 was 25 million bales of 500 pounds, the total production of cotton seed must be in excess of 12½ million tons. The quantity required for planting purposes is comparatively small and the total amount available for use in the expression of oil is in excess of 10 million tons. Over half of this amount (5,800,000 tons) is crushed in this country.

The principal cotton growing countries outside of the United States are India, Asiatic Russia, China, Turkey in Asia, Egypt, Brazil, Peru and Mexico.

India.

The area devoted to cotton culture in India is about 22 million acres, which places that country next to the United States as a producer of cotton. Indian cotton yields a slightly higher percentage of seed than is the case in the United States. The average is 30 per cent. lint and 70 per cent. seed. On this basis the average cotton crop of India furnishes about 1,600,000 tons of seed. Of this amount about 138,000 tons is required for sowing purposes and the remainder is available for export, crushing, cattle feeding, etc.

Asiatic Russia.

In the Russian Empire two regions have been found to be well adapted for cotton culture, Trans-Caucasia and Turkestan. The total area in cultivation is about a million

and a half acres. The ginned crop amounts to about 1,200,000 bales of 500 lbs. each. The soil and climate in Turkestan seems to be peculiarly favorable to cotton culture, and large tracts await the development of irrigation schemes to be added to the present acreage. The total amount of cottonseed produced in Turkestan in 1914 was 440,000 tons.

China.

There is no very exact data in regard to the area devoted to cotton and the output in China, but an earnest effort is being exerted to increase this area and to improve the grade of staple produced. In one province they have imported from the United States considerable quantities of tree cottonseed to be used for experimental purposes and the introduction of the American variety has been especially successful, the weather and soil being especially suited to it.

Turkey in Asia.

There are large sections of the southern half of Asia Minor admirably adapted by soil and climate for cotton culture and the production has steadily increased of late years. With better transportation facilities, the organization of irrigation works and the introduction of modern agricultural implements in the regions already devoted to cotton there will be a large increase in the output. At the present time the chief regions devoted to cotton is the territory tributary to Mersina and Smyrna. The annual production of cottonseed in the Mersina district ranges from 30 to 40 thousand tons, and in Smyrna it varies from 14 to 25 thousand tons. About one-half of the cottonseed produced in Turkey is used locally for feeding cattle, the remainder has been exported in the past, chiefly to Hull, England. This excess now serves to supply oil mills recently established at Mersina and Smyrna.

Egypt.

The cultivation of cotton is the chief economic feature of Egypt. Over 1,800,000 acres are devoted to the culture of this staple, and raw cotton constitutes over 80 per cent. in value of the average annual total of Egyptian exports. The average annual production of cotton in Egypt shows an increase of 15

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per cent. in the past 25 years, and there is every indication that this production will continue to expand. The average annual production of cotton seed in Egypt is estimated now at 700,000 tons.

Brazil.

The cultivation of cotton in Brazil has been carried on for a number of years on a fairly extended scale. The total production in 1913 was about 200,000 bales of 500 pounds each, corresponding to a yield of about 100,000 tons of seed. The climatic conditions in Brazil are not favorable for any notable increase in the area at present devoted to cotton culture, and it is not expected that Brazil will ever become a leading producer of cotton beyond what its own growing textile industry may demand.

Peru.

In proportion to its area the cultivation of cotton in Peru is more highly developed than in Brazil. The annual production is estimated at about 125,000 bales of 500 pounds. Climate and soil seem peculiarly favorable in many sections to the growth of the staple. Expansion of the existing acreage will depend largely upon the development of irrigation schemes, which proceed slowly in the republic. The annual production of cotton seed is estimated at 64,000 tons.

Mexico.

The cultivation of cotton in Mexico is largely dependent upon irrigation. There is an area of about 200,000 acres in the Laguna district on which 90 per cent. of the Mexican crop is produced. Under normal conditions in Mexico the yield is over 100,000 bales, which is about one-half the cotton needed for the textile mills.

Other countries: In addition to the countries mentioned there are scattered over the world many sources of cotton yielding annually a total of about 350,000 bales. Most important of these sources is Persia, the production of which is estimated at 118,000 bales, and both the cotton and cotton seed are exported largely to Turkestan and European Russia for crushing. Some attention is now being given to cotton growing in Africa, also in the islands of Tahiti, Java, Sumatra; in the Orient; Jamaica, in the Republics of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

UTILIZATION OF COTTON SEED.

India.

Of the total production of cotton seed in India of 1,600,000 tons, during the three years from 1911 to 1914, an average of 650,000 tons was exported to British oil crushing mills. The quality of the Indian cotton seed is much inferior as compared with the seed from other countries, notably from the United States and Egypt, and naturally is heavily handicapped when put in competition with American or Egyptian seed and exported to such countries as England, France or Germany. None of the seed is suitable for the production of edible oils. There is a general regret among all interests in the economic development of India that so large a propor-

tion of the valuable oil seeds produced in the country are exported. This export is a serious drain upon the fertility of the land, little or none of the by-product of oil cake being returned to the soil.

There has been thus far an extremely limited market in India for both oil and cake. Cattle are not accustomed to eating oil cake nor are people familiar with methods of feeding it to cattle. This, together with the protective tariffs of France, Germany and Belgium, which encourage the import of seed to the exclusion of oil, have combined to favor the exportation of seed from India and to discourage attempts to enlarge the seed crushing industry. It has been the practice in India for centuries to feed cattle with cotton seed, and this practice still continues on a large scale and accounts for the fact that less than half of the available cotton seed is exported.

There are at the present time, however, a number of companies manufacturing cotton seed products, some of which are equipped with American machinery of the latest type. The oil produced from these mills is disposed of locally, while the greater part of the oil cake is exported to England and Germany. In all there are seven factories in India in the crushing business.

There has been considerable difficulty to create a general demand in India for cottonseed oil for culinary purposes. A strong effort is being made to advocate its use instead of the native ghee. Ghee is clarified butter heated for about 12 hours until the greater part of its moisture is evaporated, and is used for all purposes for which butter is used in Europe and America, and at present is used by about one-fourth of the population of India. The per capita consumption is about 8 pounds a year, or a total of 267,000 tons.

Experiment has shown that cottonseed oil mixed with 35 per cent. of its weight of butter compares favorably with ghee in flavor, appearance and chemical composition, and could be used as a substitute for ghee at a much lower cost. The question has been raised whether with an increased consumption of cottonseed oil for culinary purposes and for replacing the native ghee, there might not in time be an opening for the American

product. In this connection Consul Henry D. Baker, of Bombay, is of the opinion that if American cottonseed oil, with a certain amount of initial pushing, could gain a foothold, the prospects for an ultimate enormous and profitable business would be most promising.

Asiatic Russia.

The disposal of the 1914 crop in Asiatic Russia was as follows: Expressed at oil mills, 349,000 tons; exported to European Russia, 9,400 tons; used for sowing and in primitive oil extraction, 81,000 tons.

For many years the natives of Central Asia have used a primitive device for crushing oil seeds, especially cotton seeds, which has not yet been displaced by modern machinery. In one of the chief districts devoted to cotton culture there are 4,330 of these crushing devices still in use. The value of oil obtained annually by this method in the one Province is given as \$250,000. These old-fashioned crushers will naturally disappear before many years. The introduction of modern methods of oil crushing in Turkestan dates back to 1884, and in 1912 there were 32 oil factories in operation. The bulk of the oil produced is exported to European Russia and what is used for local consumption is used largely in soap making. Just prior to the war there was a movement set on foot to secure a market for Russian oil outside of the Empire, and this is a factor which eventually may become serious for American trade. All indications point to an early appearance of Russian oil as a serious competitor in European markets.

In 1912 the production of oil cake in Turkestan amounted to 133,000 tons. This cake is used to a considerable extent locally as fertilizer and for feeding cattle, but an increasing amount is exported to European countries, the bulk of this export going to Germany and Denmark.

Evidently earnest and intelligent efforts will be made by the cotton seed interests in Turkestan to place on the international market not only refined oil but cake, which will be able to compete with the American product in both quality and price. It is therefore evident that there is not only no market for American cotton seed products in Russia, but there is every indication of pro-

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nounced rivalry in the early future in the world's markets for both oil and oil cake.

China.

In the interior of China there are numerous primitive oil mills connected as a rule with the ginning establishments. Seed cotton is brought to these ginneries and the lint is returned and the mill owners retain the seed as toll for the ginning. The oil expressed is sold for local use and the cake is utilized for manure. Around Shanghai there are eight mills and another at Hankow, all of which are equipped with modern machinery.

Both oil and cake are largely exported. The United States took 73 per cent. of the exports in 1914, and Great Britain about 18 per cent. Japan takes 99 per cent. of the oil cake exported, which in 1914 amounted to \$450,000. There is a limited exportation of cotton seed from Shanghai to Japan, which in 1914 amounted to \$60,000.

There is apparently little prospect of a field in China for the sale of American cotton seed products. The movement at present is entirely in the contrary direction. China

contributed about 60 per cent. of the total imports of cottonseed oil into the United States, but this amounted to only \$725,000 in 1915, so that the movement of Chinese oil into the United States for the present is not serious.

Turkey in Asia.

In Turkey in Asia there is one cotton seed oil mill at Mersina and another just being completed. These two mills will crush over one-half of the present available stock of seed at Mersina not required for feeding purposes. The oil produced at Mersina has been used locally. The quality is not very good, but the prices are so low that all competition of foreign oils is precluded.

The establishment of the industry at Smyrna is quite recent, several new mills having been established. Since the outbreak of the war the operation of the Smyrna mills have been suspended from failure of the coal supply and inadequate resources. The local supply of seed in the Smyrna district is insufficient to meet the full demands of these new mills, and it is expected when operations

are resumed that considerable quantities will be obtained from Mersina.

The oil cake produced in the cottonseed mills in Turkey finds an extremely limited local demand as farmers are slow to recognize its value for feeding cattle. Consequently 90 per cent. is shipped to England. There is a well established market for cottonseed oil in Turkey, and for years the consumption has been far in excess of the local supply, and the imports of the American product have showed steady increases since 1907 up to the time of the war, which has, of course, demoralized the trade. This country supplied 50 per cent. of the imports and Great Britain was the second largest supplier. Recently Russia has made strong efforts to enter the trade. After the war the American product will undoubtedly have to meet keen competition from that quarter.

Egypt.

Egypt exports about 70 per cent. of the seed produced. Of the remainder about one-half is used for the domestic oil crushing industry and about one-half for planting, feeding cattle and other purposes. The bulk of the exports go to England and Germany.

The cottonseed oil industry in Egypt was established and is maintained solely for the purpose of supplying the local demand for cotton seed oil. Apart from a very few small mills in the cotton district of slight importance there are five large plants. These mills are now equipped with up-to-date machinery and seem to prosper.

One-half of the oil produced in the Egyptian mills is consumed in the land itself, the exports amounting to only about \$200,000 annually, which goes principally to England. Almost the entire amount of oil cake obtained in the Egyptian mills is exported, which also goes to England.

The demand for American cottonseed oil in Egypt has practically disappeared. In 1912 we exported to that country \$110,000 worth. In 1913 this fell off to \$32,000, in 1914 it was only \$7,365, and in 1915 nothing whatever is recorded in the statistics. Evidently the local industry is able to meet the needs of the domestic market both in quality and quantity.

Brazil.

The oil crushing industry is very highly developed in Brazil. Existing mills, about 11 in number, with modern equipment, are located on the sea coast, and the cost of transportation hinders any extensive movement of seed from removed inland cotton districts. In such sections there are occasionally primitive oil mills and the crude oil is employed in soap making. The bulk of the seeds in the inland regions, however, is fed to cattle or used as fertilizer. There are several well equipped mills in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco. The entire amount of oil produced in these mills is used in the country itself. Cake is used for cattle feed to some extent, but the bulk of the production is exported chiefly to England.

Brazil imports considerable cottonseed oil from the United States, 80 per cent. of its total imports coming from that source, and as there seems to be no marked tendency to place the Brazilian cotton oil industry on a higher scale to produce oil equal in quality to the American product to meet the domestic demand, it is probable that we will be able to hold our trade.

Peru.

The cottonseed oil industry has developed much more rapidly of recent years in Peru than has been the case with cotton culture itself. There are now 11 factories in Peru. The oil produced is consumed largely in the mining districts, replacing olive oil, and is being used for the manufacture of margarin. Small quantities of oil are exported to Chile and Ecuador.

Oil cake is not utilized in Peru to any great extent and the bulk of the production is exported to England.

The local production of cottonseed oil appears to meet very nearly the domestic de-

(Continued on page 32.)



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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 21.—Market easier, Western steam, \$14 nom.; Middle West, \$12.85@12.95; city steam, 12¼@12½c.; refined Continent, \$14.10; South American, \$14.40; Brazil, kegs, \$15.40; compound, 11½@11¾c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 21.—Copra fabrique, 151 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 125 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 21.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 135s.; shoulders, square, 67s.; New York, 65s.; picnic, 60s. 3d.; hams, long, 87s.; American cut, 92s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 81s.; long clear, 85s.; short back, 85s.; bellies, clear 85s. Lard, spot prime, 71s.; American refined 28-lb. box, 72s. 6d.; September, 72s. 7½d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 57s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new 87s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 47s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market for hog products was quiet and lower. Hogs were easier and demand was less active.

Tallow.

The tallow market was weak and unsettled with the pressure on other fats. Demand at the decline was reported small. City is quoted 8¼@8½c. nom. and specials 9c.

Oleo Stearine.

Oleo stearine is quiet with values a little easier on the weakness in compound lard and tallow. Prices are quoted at 10½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trading was again very active and influenced by further heavy liquidation prices broke sharply to new low levels.

Market closed unchanged to 8 points lower. Spot oil, \$9.30 bid; Crude, Southeast, \$8@8.13. Closing quotations on futures: July, \$9.42@9.70; August, \$9.57@9.60; September, \$9.57@9.59; October, \$8.70@8.71; November, \$8.13@8.14; December, \$8.10@8.11; January, \$8.13@8.15; February, \$8.16@8.20; good off oil, \$9 bid; off oil, \$8.90 bid; red off oil, \$8.70 bid; winter oil, \$9.50@10.50; summer white oil, \$9.50@10.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 21.—Hog market weak 5c lower. Bulk of prices, \$9.45@9.95; light, \$9.25@10; mixed, \$9.15@10.10; heavy, \$9.10@10.10; rough heavy, \$9.10@9.25; Yonkers, \$9.75@9.90; pigs, \$8.75@9.20; cattle, slow and weak; beefs, \$6.75@10.60; cows and heifers, \$3.30@9.20; Texas steers, \$8.10@9; Western, \$7.75@8.90. Calves, \$8.50@12. Sheep, steady; lambs, \$6.50@10; Western, \$6.75@10.15.

Omaha, July 21.—Hogs lower, at \$9@9.50. Buffalo, July 21.—Hogs steady; on sale, 4.800, at \$8.25@10.40.

Kansas City, July 21.—Hogs steady, at \$9.30@9.65.

St. Joseph, July 21.—Hogs slow, at \$9.20@9.75.

Sioux City, July 21.—Hogs strong, at \$9.05@9.60.

Louisville, July 21.—Hogs steady, at \$9.70@9.85.

Indianapolis, July 21.—Hogs lower, at \$9.90@10.05.

St. Louis, July 21.—Hogs steady, at \$9.70@10.05.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 15, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,133	30,360	21,202
Swift & Co.	6,103	14,900	33,853
Morris & Co.	5,600	8,700	4,976
S. & S. Co.	5,156	11,400	10,196
Hammond Packing Co.	3,226	11,300	...
Anglo-Ames Provision Co.	688	8,300	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,023	...	...
Western Packing & Provision Co.	10,300	hogs;	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	6,300	hogs;	...
Roberts & Oake,	3,500	hogs;	...
Miller & Hart,	3,500	hogs;	...
Independent Packing Co.	11,000	hogs;	...
Brennan Packing Co.	5,400	hogs;	...
others,	10,400	hogs.	...

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,273	8,702	3,292
Fowler Packing Co.	800	...	600
S. & S. Co.	4,146	6,728	1,754
Swift & Co.	3,291	9,944	1,885
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,029	2,080	3,240
Morris & Co.	4,785	7,500	1,305
Others	143	234	65
Blount, 237	cattle;	Wolf Packing Co., 58	cattle;
S. Kraus, 586	cattle;	John Morrell & Co., 384	cattle;
Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 5,283	hogs;	Graybill &	...
Stephenson, 584	hogs;	M. Rice, 116	cattle and 1,357
hogs;	Independent Packing Co., 579	cattle;	I. Meyer, 397
cattle;	Hell Packing Co., 756	hogs.	...

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,875	10,474	3,574
Swift & Co.	3,525	12,383	7,570
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,377	10,536	9,104
Armour & Co.	3,475	14,862	6,801
Swartz & Co.	...	872	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,437	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 130	cattle;	South Omaha Pack-	...
ing Co., 45	cattle;	Kohrs Packing Co., 100	hogs;
J. Morrell & Co., 5	cattle.	...	...

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,277	7,290	4,400
Swift & Co.	4,791	7,088	7,490
Armour & Co.	4,110	6,262	6,347
East Side Packing Co.	163	1,966	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	258	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	685	...	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	53	285	42
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	537	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	1	1,128	...
Hell Packing Co.	9	638	...
Krey Packing Co.	16	1,158	...
Others	885	5,695	2,321

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,307	18,228	...
Swift & Co.	...	10,163	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,188	10,672	...
R. Hurst Packing Co.	226	...	...
Layton Co.	...	1,125	...
Rath Packing Co.	...	633	...
Jacob Decker & Sons.	...	508	...
Des Moines Packing Co.	51	...	...
Others	175	...	...

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 21.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 90 days	4.71
Commercial, 60 days	4.68½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.91½
Bankers' cables	5.90½
Bankers' checks	5.91
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	73
Bankers' cables	73½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41½
Commercial, 60 days	41¼
Bankers' sight	41½
Copenhagen—	
Checks	28.30

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil weak at 52c. bid for September new crop. Seven and one-half per cent. prime meal, \$27@27.50, f. o. b. mills. Prompt hulls, \$17, Atlanta, loose.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	290	12,880	6,006
Kansas City	300	1,354	500
Omaha	...	10,431	...
St. Louis	350	7,800	200
St. Joseph	100	5,300	1,200
Sioux City	100	6,500	300
St. Paul	300	1,200	800
Oklahoma City	...	500	...
Fort Worth	300	500	200
Denver	200	292	495
Louisville	...	800	...
Detroit	400	1,300	4,700
Cudahy	...	500	...
Wichita	...	1,000	...
Indianapolis	150	5,500	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	200	1,000	2,400
Buffalo	200	2,500	200
Cleveland	60	1,000	600
New York	290	1,300	3,350

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.

Chicago	22,000	36,721	13,000
Kansas City	19,000	7,087	11,000
Omaha	...	5,802	...
St. Louis	6,700	7,894	3,500
St. Joseph	2,000	6,300	1,700
Sioux City	3,200	4,000	1,000
St. Paul	6,500	15,500	1,000
Oklahoma City	2,000	1,000	...
Fort Worth	5,500	3,500	...
Milwaukee	100	300	...
Denver	452	1,096	431
Louisville	2,750	3,200	6,000
Detroit	...	2,325	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	5,000	...
Indianapolis	1,050	4,500	250
Pittsburgh	2,400	7,500	5,000
Cincinnati	2,200	2,780	2,300
Buffalo	4,200	7,200	1,200
Cleveland	600	2,500	2,000
New York	2,805	6,500	13,119
Toronto, Canada	2,868	528	389

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916.

Chicago	3,000	12,013	11,000
Kansas City	9,000	13,587	4,000
Omaha	3,500	7,204	10,000
St. Louis	7,400	10,114	7,100
St. Joseph	1,800	9,000	4,500
Sioux City	...	4,000	...
St. Paul	2,600	3,500	200
Oklahoma City	800	1,200	...
Fort Worth	1,500	1,500	1,000
Milwaukee	500	2,655	400
Denver	283	301	133
Louisville	100	500	2,500
Detroit	...	1,200	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	3,327	...
Indianapolis	450	6,000	3,000
Pittsburgh	...	1,750	1,000
Cincinnati	200	2,673	2,900
Buffalo	400	4,800	400
Cleveland	100	2,000	600
New York	727	1,083	7,000

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1916.

Chicago	15,000	25,061	15,000
Kansas City	7,500	11,006	4,000
Omaha	2,200	7,150	500
St. Louis	5,000	7,482	4,300
St. Joseph	10,000	3,600	1,500
Sioux City	1,200	6,800	900
St. Paul	2,000	4,300	200
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,200	...
Fort Worth	2,500	2,500	500
Milwaukee	100	3,205	...
Denver	199	115	518
Louisville	150	1,000	5,300
Detroit	...	3,600	...
Cudahy	...	1,948	...
Wichita	...	7,000	650
Indianapolis	500	1,750	1,000
Pittsburgh	...	1,922	3,600
Cincinnati	400	3,200	800
Buffalo	300	1,000	600
Cleveland	200	6,084	5,617
New York	2,119	1,035	612
Toronto, Canada	719	...	...

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916.

Chicago	3,000	16,000	13,000
Kansas City	6,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	2,000	14,000	5,500
St. Louis	3,000	4,500	3,400
St. Joseph	1,000	6,500	1,000
Sioux City	...	7,000	...
St. Paul	...	3,000	...
Milwaukee	...	1,150	...
Louisville	...	1,300	...
Detroit	...	1,500	...
Cudahy	...	800	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,250	...
Indianapolis	...	7,000	...
Cincinnati	400	2,072	2,900
Buffalo	400	1,920	200
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	953	1,712	1,118

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

Chicago	1,000	16,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,500	3,000	1,000
Omaha	100	7,500	6,000
St. Louis	...	5,000	800
St. Joseph	300	3,000	500
Sioux City	700	4,000	...
Fort Worth	1,800	500	...
Oklahoma City	100	2,400	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are a shade easier. Prices hold fairly steady, but the packers are more disposed to sell and there is less pressure to buy.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Movement is of moderate proportions this week. Prices paid are viewed as barely steady, especially when considering that July hides are going at June prices. Killers were demanding $\frac{1}{2}$ c. appreciations and were wanting to limit quantities. Sellers who formerly were only willing to talk hides in salt are now looking for buyers of July hides as far ahead as the end of the month. Some packers are offering August kill, but principally in skins. There is more of a disposition to sell on the killers' part, and less encouragement from buyers who have visions of getting hides for less money. Heavy native steers were not traded in. There are available at $26\frac{1}{2}$ c. in back salting and 27c. is asked for June. Some killers are trying to get $27\frac{1}{2}$ c. for July hides owing to the falling off in the slaughter of the native cattle, but other killers will book business at 27c., especially of slaughter early in the month. Heavy Texas steers sold at 25c. for 5,000 late June and July hides. This is no advance from prior sales. Light and extreme light Texas steers sold at $24\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 5,000 similar salting, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ c. below prior sales figure. The above prices are considered full value on further business in July hides. Most sellers are trying to get $\frac{1}{2}$ c. appreciation on the various weights, but slaughter is becoming heavier right along. Two cars of Ft. Worth heavy Texas sold, basis $25\frac{1}{4}$ c., Chicago to nearby point. Butt branded steers went at 24c. f. o. b., a river market for 1,500 June hides which figured $24\frac{1}{4}$ c. Chicago basis. A car of May butts brought 24c. This is considered the nominal market for July goods, although killers are trying hard to get $24\frac{1}{2}$ c. on the current take-off. Colorado steers did not sell. These last sold at $23\frac{1}{2}$ @ $23\frac{3}{4}$ c., as to salting and seller. Efforts to get 24c. have been futile thus far. Well posted operators believe they can get July slaughter in certain quarters at $23\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded cows were quiet. These last sold at $24\frac{1}{2}$ c. and are quoted at that rate for further business in July slaughter, owing to the recent sales of underweight Texas steers at that figure. Heavy native cows moved at $24\frac{1}{2}$ c. for a car of June hides. Prior business in June kill was at 25c., and July at $25\frac{1}{2}$ c. These are considered nominal rates for further business as to sellers and salting. Unsold supplies are small and production is limited. Light native cows brought 25c. for 8,000 July hides. This is no better than June kill sold at, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ c. below what

most sellers are trying to get. Native bulls are slow. Recent sales at $21\frac{1}{4}$ @ $22\frac{1}{4}$ c. were made in the June take-off, and sellers are trying to get $22\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the July hides. Production is normal. Killers are not trying to force business at this time. Branded bulls were not moved. Recent sales at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. were made in back salting of Northern houses, while 19c. was last paid for light average Southern hides of earlier take-off. Nominal market for these choice hides in current kill considered at $19\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Later.—Some trading is going on privately, but details are lacking. Bids of 25c. were refused for July heavy Texas. Recent sales were on $25\frac{1}{4}$ c. basis.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading is gradually assuming normal proportions in country hides. Better goods are being offered out to the trade, which induces operators to enlarge their buying. Heavy steers did not move. These are offered at 20 @ 21 c., as to descriptions. Outside paid recently for No. 1 hides, running well for short haired. Heavy cows were also quiet. These have been going along with buffs lately since quality has improved, but buyers are now trying to get them at some discount. Current receipt heavy cows are quoted at $19\frac{1}{2}$ c. for straight lots, while something picked over for ones and hair can realize 20c. Buffs brought 20c. for several cars of mixed-haired lots, running well for firsts. A car of all winter buffs brought $19\frac{1}{2}$ c. early in the week, and movement was hinted at late in the period in several cars of similar hides at $19\frac{1}{2}$ c. Quality determines the price of hides now and rates range at $19\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20 c. for buffs, as to descriptions. No seconds were moved. These are quoted at $18\frac{1}{4}$ @ $18\frac{3}{4}$ c., nominal. All weights of seasonable hides from originating sections are bringing $19\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20 c., delivered basis, as to qualities. Several of the local small hides at $24\frac{1}{2}$ c., estimated at about 10,000, most of which will be in the buff weight range. Northwestern markets reported business in at least six cars of 25 pounds up hides at $19\frac{3}{4}$ @ 20 c., delivered basis, this week, and Minneapolis sold extremes at $21\frac{1}{4}$ c. for one car of mixed hair. Extremes sold locally at $21\frac{1}{2}$ c. for about three cars of winter quality, with a sprinkling of short-haired hides included. All winter quality is available at $21\frac{1}{2}$ c., and it is said bids at 21c. would be eagerly accepted. Better lots of extremes range in price up to $22\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to descriptions for hair and firsts. Branded cows were quiet. These are nominally quoted at 18c. flat for best of the country collections. Country packer branded hides are bringing $22\frac{1}{2}$ @ $24\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to varieties. Out-

side for steers sorted for weights on a big packer grading. Bulls quoted at 17 @ $17\frac{1}{2}$ c., nominal, with the outside usually asked. Inside is buyers' ideas of value, and they are not very keen for goods. What is wanted is something of better take-off than country kinds. Country packer bulls are steady and bringing 21 @ $21\frac{1}{2}$ c. lately for slaughter in advance. Kipskins are slow. Country run quoted at $22\frac{1}{2}$ c. for country varieties, with 23 @ $23\frac{1}{2}$ c. talked for something of later slaughter. City kipskins are quoted quiet at 25c. last paid for the June collections. Packer kipskins last sold at 27c. for June-July skins. Most sellers are asking 30c. for July-August skins. One packer sold out July, August and September production of kipskins, estimated at about 10,000, at confidential terms, supposed to be at least 27c., but not any fancy figure above that rate. These were moved in connection with a small car of calfskins, also at private terms.

Later.—Lot of 4,000 heavy winter cows brought 19c. in connection with 6,000 winter buffs; car of Northwestern heavy steers brought $20\frac{1}{2}$ c.; one car good outside city kips brought 24c.; car all weight Montana dry hides sold at 35c.

CALFSKINS are quiet. First salted local city skins are available at the last sale rate of 34c. Offerings are moderate, but unsold stocks are ample. Outside city skins are available at 32 @ 33 c., where formerly up to $33\frac{1}{2}$ c. was demanded. Country skins range at 30 @ 31 c. for business; packer skins are usually held at 40c., but this price seems hard to obtain. One killer moved a small car of July, August and September skins at private terms, said to be about 37 or $37\frac{1}{2}$ c. A large outside packer recently got 38c. for June-July slaughter on selection. Deacons are available at $\$2$ @ 2.30 , and light calf at $\$2.20$ @ 2.50 ; outside asked now for July city collections. Junes lately sold at $\$2.65$.

HORSEHIDES are quiet. Country run ranges at $\$6.50$ @ 6.75 , with outside for winter quality and inside talked for summer goods. City hides are valued at $\$7$ @ 7.25 . Tanners are not very much interested in horsehides at present, but make bids of 15@25c. each under the asking figures. The quietness and easiness apparent in skins is held mainly responsible for their attitude toward horsehides. Available supplies are moderate and quality is still fair. Seconds are quoted at the usual $\$1$ reduction, with ponies and glues out at $\$2.50$ @ 3 , and coltskins at $\$1$ @ 1.50 .

HOGSKINS are coming very slowly, this not being the season for heavy kill. Country run is quoted unchanged at 80 @ 90 c., nominal, with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips are quoted at 10c. bid and 11c. asked. Last sales were at 11c. No. 2 strips quoted at 9 @ 10 c., nominal, and No. 3's at 5 @ 6 c. for business.

SHEEP PELTS.—Pullers still display interest in shearlings and lambs of packer slaughter. A moderate trade continues and sellers expect their offerings to be eagerly accepted at full prices from now on. Packer shearlings of current local slaughter sold at $\$1.17\frac{1}{2}$, and similar river skins of slightly later take-off topped $\$1.20$. Spring lambs were rather quiet as far as movement was concerned. Last trades were at $\$1.45$ @ 1.50 . Further business is expected at these and better prices. Country skins are quoted at close to big packer prices where quality and weights are similar. Dry Western pelts quoted at $23\frac{1}{2}$ @ $24\frac{1}{2}$ c., nominal.

(Continued on page 41.)

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Improved, modern, fireproof and sanitary methods.

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Manufacturers of the Wannenwetsch Sanitary Rendering and Drying Apparatus

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 19.

Monday's heavy run of 21,912 cattle was quite a bit heavier than expected and indicates that a great many people who have overstayed the market have made up their mind to cut loose regardless of the outcome and the trade on the opening day of the week ruled 15@25c. lower on everything except a few specialties. Trade ruled very dull on Tuesday and on Wednesday, even though we had a moderate mid-week run of 14,500. Still, the three days receipts totaled approximately 40,250, against 38,680 for the same period a week ago, and with beef channels badly congested because of the extremely hot weather prevailing throughout the entire country, which has cut down the demand for beef to a considerable extent, buyers were absolutely indifferent as to whether they purchased any cattle or not, and the trade was dull and stagnant and showed 10@15c. further decline, which puts values 25@40c. lower than a week ago and at the low point of the season thus far. No change is in sight, as everything indicates plenty of the medium and fair kinds of cattle during the next thirty to forty days, besides which, by the latter part of July or the first of August the Western range cattle will begin moving.

That "she-stuff" is selling higher proportionally than other classes of cattle admits of no argument, the slim percentage of cows and heifers in the receipts being a factor of considerable importance, and we judge from our correspondence that most holders of butcher-stuff are firmly determined to hold

(Continued on page 32.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 18.

Cattle receipts Monday were 18,000 head, a forerunner of the heavy fall business now getting under way. Prices were largely 10@20c. lower, or about equal to last Wednesday, the low day last week. Buyers also showed a disposition to pick and choose, holding the whip hand. Today the run is 9,000 cattle, and the market is weak on all but the very best steers. Some prime Missouri corn-fed steers sold at \$10.35, highest price since Monday last week, but the next high price was \$10, and very few cattle are good enough to get above \$9.50; bulk of the fed steers, \$8@9. Kansas wintered steers, hard finished on the incomparable "blue stem" grass of the flint hills section, are now coming freely, owners trying to forestall expected declines in the price, and they are selling today at \$8@8.75 for the best ones; medium steers, \$7.50@7.75. Quarantine receipts are smaller this week, but a number of trains are loading today, and receipts will run heavy right along. Texas-fed steers sold at \$7.60@8.40 today, one lot of choice steers at \$8.60; Oklahoma grass steers at \$6.50@7.25, not including light steers at \$5.75@6.25. A good share of the Oklahoma grass cattle sell in the native division at about the same range. Some Colorado pulpers sold at \$9.35 today. Butcher

cattle are weak, except prime yearlings, which are selling strong this week; steers and heifers up to \$9.75, and straight heifers \$9.55 today. Best heavy cows bring \$7@7.25, and good cows sell at \$6@6.50; bulls, \$5.75@6.75; veals, \$9@11.

Hog receipts were 13,500 today, market mostly steady, a few sales early 5c. higher. Top price was \$9.90; bulk of sales, \$9.60@9.85. Shipping weights sell largely at \$9.60@9.85, some light hogs under these prices. Quality continues good, as there is more old corn in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma this summer than there has been any summer for five years. Average weight last week was 202 lbs. Eastern killers are getting about 20 per cent. of the arrivals, taking 8,500 head from here last week.

Sheep and lambs sold strong last week, but broke 25@50c. Monday, this week. Receipts are 4,000 today, and the market is steady at the recent decline; best lambs, \$10.30; yearlings, \$7.80; wethers, \$7.50; pretty good fat ewes, \$7. Receipts Monday were 11,000 head, including about 5,000 head of choice Idaho stock. A string of good Arizona spring lambs sold today at \$10 per hundred. Buyers claim the situation is weak, and look for no improvement. Feeding lambs sell at \$8.50@9, breeding ewes around \$7.60 today.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 19.

Cattle receipts are increasing. We have had 26,000 for the week ending today, of which 8,700 were on the southern side. The bulk of the offerings were steers and very much the larger percentage of these were medium in quality and weight and were on the grassy order. The consequence has been a slow and lower market. The average decline from this time a week ago is 25@40c. What few really good cattle were on sale fared very well as compared with the bulk. While there is probably a decline in them, yet it has not been nearly so marked as on the medium grades. A string of good yearlings sold on Tuesday at \$10. Had they been strictly prime they would probably have brought more money. Very good steers weighing better than 1,200 lbs. are selling at \$9.50@9.75; the bulk of the sales range from \$7.75@8.75. Butcher cattle seem to be selling with a little more activity than the other grades. The bulk of the yearlings range from \$8@9. She stuff show some decline, although not quite so much as steers. The bulk of the cows is selling from \$5@6, with the best grades quoted from \$7.50@8. Southern cattle is still coming in fair quantities. They have suffered some this week in competition with medium grade native steers, but the decline in prices upon them is not nearly so marked. On Monday they were off 10@15c., but have held fully steady since that time. A train of south Oklahoma fed cattle sold for \$8.35 on Tuesday. In the train were 2 loads that brought \$8.40 and 1 load that brought \$8.50. They were the highest southern sales of the week. South Texas grassers averaging from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. are selling from \$7.25@7.75.

Hog receipts for the week are right at 46,000. The market is active and quality considered is almost steady, although a comparison of prices between now and a week ago shows a decline of perhaps 10c. Eastern shipments are still light, and our market, therefore, is distinctly a Packers' Market. With only fair receipts the market has sustained an active tone and clearances have been prompt and complete each day. Our quotations are as follows: Mixed and butch-

ers, \$9.65@9.95; good heavy, \$9.95@9.97½; rough, \$9.35@9.50; lights, \$9.70@9.90; pigs, \$8.75@9.40; bulk, \$9.65@9.95.

Sheep house records 22,000 as its receipts for the week. As for several weeks past, the bulk of our sheep and lambs is coming from our native nearby territory. There has been a steady decline, particularly noticeable on lambs, for the week, and yet even with the decline prices are still very high. Prime lambs are selling up to \$10.25; the bulk of the good ones swinging around the \$10 mark. We are still receiving a few Tennessee and Kentucky lambs, but the season for them is now about over. They are bringing the same figures as are native nearby lambs. Heavy ewes are bringing \$6.90@7.15; light ones, probably a quarter more; breeding ewes are still up to \$8, and they can be good enough to bring more money. Although our sheep and lamb receipts are continuing more generous than for some time past, yet our clearances are excellent.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., July 18.

Receipts of cattle have been tolerably liberal for this time of the year. There were 16,500 here last week and the month's supply to date has been some 12,000 larger than a year ago. Last week was another week of readjustment of prices to a summer basis, and the early run of Western range cattle this week has forced a still further decline in values. The market today is anywhere from 30@50c. lower than a week ago all around. Strictly prime heavy cattle sold at \$10 yesterday, and prime yearlings sold at \$9.50 today, the best range cattle here selling at \$8.65. Range cattle are starting about a week earlier than last year, and it is predicted that the belated decline in beef cattle values has now run its course. At any rate, fat cattle are selling around 75c.@\$1.25 lower than a month or six weeks ago. Bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-pound beefs are selling at a spread of \$8.75@9.25, and

(Continued on page 32.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 15, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	34,607
Kansas City	22,826
Omaha	18,468
East St. Louis	17,527
Cudahy	414
Sioux City	2,751
New York and Jersey City	8,040
Philadelphia	2,505

HOGS.

Chicago	131,094
Kansas City	35,682
Omaha	48,474
East St. Louis	32,424
Cudahy	7,119
Sioux City	25,984
Ottumwa	9,250
Cedar Rapids	5,849
New York and Jersey City	19,870
Philadelphia	4,653

SHEEP.

Chicago	75,414
Kansas City	18,459
Omaha	26,696
East St. Louis	20,615
Cudahy	240
Sioux City	3,355
New York and Jersey City	35,105
Philadelphia	8,826

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 17, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,790	5,043	359	5,105
Jersey City	2,810	3,203	27,170	14,765
Central Union	3,440	755	7,567	...
Totals	8,040	9,001	35,105	19,870
Totals last week	5,879	9,730	27,050	17,302

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Petersburg, Va.—The Purity Ice Company of City Point has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by S. D. Craig, R. B. Gill and others.

Watertown, N. Y.—The Hygienic Dairy Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000, has been incorporated by F. B. Rice, F. H. Lamon and H. M. Brown, of Watertown.

Sea Cliff, N. Y.—The R. & L. Ice & Coal Company, Inc., of Nassau county, N. Y., has been formed by F. C. Rose, H. & J. Landsman, of Sea Cliff, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Robstown, Tex.—The Robstown Gin & Ice Company has been incorporated by William Bauer, Sr., William Bauer, Jr., and A. W. Pfluger, of Robstown, with a capital stock of \$60,000.

ICE NOTES.

Gillham, Ark.—Wm. A. Burr is planning the erection of an ice and refrigerating plant.

Pensacola, Fla.—B. F. Springle will equip his retail market with a refrigerating plant.

Tribly, Fla.—The Tribly Ice & Power Company will add meat packing and cold storage departments to its business and has changed its title to the Tribly Ice & Packing Company.

PORK PACKING IN SOUTHERN ICE PLANTS.

(Lawrence Foot, Special Agent, United States Department of Agriculture, in "Refrigeration.")

I did not realize in starting the pork curing and selling industry at my plant in Canton, Miss., in 1913, that under the roof of every ice plant there are the main essentials of a packing plant, less the abattoir or killing end—the farmer doing that. How happily the two work together, for ice plants almost without any exception have a storage room for ice that is not in use in the out-of-season months and which can be utilized for this work.

A room 10 x 20 feet is amply large to carry on the work, for you will probably

never have hanging at one time more than ten hogs (the Canton plant always cuts up when that many accumulate), the remainder of the room is ample for the pickling containers, etc.

It is possible that each ice plant in the South can be converted during these months into as many small semi-packing plants. One can hardly measure the results. It surely will encourage our farmers to raise more hogs and necessarily more corn. Even if the farmer receives but 5½ cents a pound net for his hogs on foot, he makes a profit of 83 per cent., as a good farmer in the South can raise a hog for 3 cents a pound on forage crops, including 2½ bushels of corn to harden it. This will mean prosperity to him and the community in which he lives.

This work will naturally develop into other lines. I think many plants will, the second year, build an additional room, unless they have already, in order to handle Irish potatoes, cabbage (eggs for a short period; keeping eggs properly for six or eight months is a different matter), apples, oranges, lemons, cheese, salted meats, lard and bacon, that the supply merchants use, and many other products. A majority of perishable products can be safely kept in this room, excepting hogs, while cooling, and a temperature from 35 to 40 degs. will keep them.

Many, very many ice men are almost as bad as the one-crop farmer—cotton, nothing but cotton—for their one crop has been ice, ice. This will hold good with the large majority of ice plants. We have thousands of dollars invested in machinery and only use it say six months of the year.

He is a poor manufacturer who lets his plant lie idle six months of the year; necessity will soon compel you to utilize your refrigeration, for your shipping trade by car lots is lessening yearly, as the small towns near you are building ice plants. You should handle the perishable goods your town needs and sell the same to your merchants. The

Department of Agriculture tells the farmer to diversify; the ice man needs to listen to that advice. His machinery should run twelve months of the year and this work will be the beginning to many plants of that desired end.

By inducing the farmer to raise more hogs, necessarily you will buy more, consequently your profits will be greater.

This work is no experiment, not an untried work. It has already brought results. At the Canton (Miss.) plant the first year 103 hogs were purchased, the second year 186 head, and next year it expects to get more than 300.

There are three plants in Arkansas that commenced last January, late in the season. One is at Fort Smith, A. M. Stanton, owner, cold storage; R. B. McCulloch's Ice Factory at Conway, and the Booneville Ice Company at Booneville. All these companies are pleased with the work and their results for this year and are ready for November to come to start again.

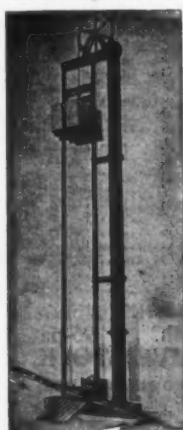
The expense, if you undertake this work, is so small that it can hardly be considered. Approximately \$25 is required to buy tools, barrels, etc., and \$35 to \$40 more for a smokehouse of wood or corrugated iron, unless you have one. Five or ten days is ample time to make preparations to buy the first hogs.

Another feature of the work is that if you obtain no hogs, most certainly you will suffer no loss. If they do come in, you should most certainly make a profit. Dressed hogs are one of the easiest products to refrigerate, handle, cure, smoke, keep, and sell. Read carefully the directions for each part of this work. While there are many details, they are not difficult to follow, but they must be followed if you desire to attain the highest success.

The hog may not be called handsome by some folks, but when he is cut up and the parts cured and scattered from Maine to

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants
Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free. Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

ICE TOOLS

for use in every department of your business.

Write for 1916 catalog.

GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY

Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

New York

Boston

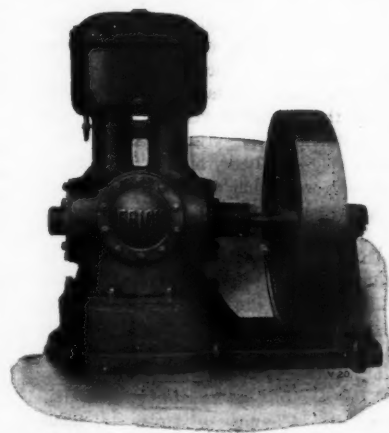
Chicago

The Big Question

before the buyer of a small refrigerating plant is—
not how cheaply he can buy—
but how much real service
and reliability he can get.

The Frick Enclosed Machine embodies the same high class construction that has given all Frick Machinery an unequaled reputation for—

Reliability and Lasting Service



Frick Company
WAYNESBORO, PA., U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1882

New York, N. Y.

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Baltimore, Md.

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Los Angeles, Cal.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Specify **BOWER BRAND AMMONIA**, which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: M. & M. Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Wernig Moving, Haul, & Stge. Co.
BOSTON: Fifeild, Richardson & Co.; C. F. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Carriage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Carriage Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinadorf.
MILWAUKEE: Charles L. Kiewert Company.
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Ranta.

NEW YORK: Rosenthal & Hasselacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.
PORTLAND, ORE.: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co., Edwin Knowles.
RICHMOND, VA.: W. W. Waller & Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.; Rochester Carling Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilebry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Manchuria, he becomes a national asset and a source of wealth to which we point with pride if we are selling and should view with alarm if we are buying. After he consumes peas, peanuts, sweet potatoes, alfalfa, etc., and then some corn, he ceases to become a hog and becomes ham, bacon, lard and home-made pure pork sausage that can be exchanged readily in your own community and nearby towns and cities for the common dollar, for these products are simply dollars in another shape.

If during the winter months you run two or three days of the week, or half days, the refrigeration cost is comparatively nothing, for if you put your room to 33 degs. twice a week, it is amply sufficient, as it will not go over 40 degs. during that week unless the weather is unusually warm. Quite often during the winter when the temperature is below 40 degs., you can open your door and thus save expenses.

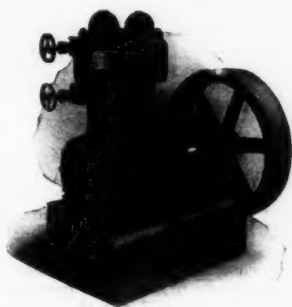
If you do not run in these months, the cost of cooling your room three times a week is at the most a small factor, but I have provided for that in the expense of \$1 per 100 pounds.

In the Canton plant, the total cost is this year 37 cents per 100 pounds. This cost includes salt, sugar, hickory wood, and labor even for cutting up, but no overhead charges, as you have to pay them in any event. Those plants connected with plants that furnish steam or electricity to run their ice plants can almost eliminate the refrigeration cost.

Many plants that shut down entirely in winter and buy ice until spring to keep their trade or fill their storage room with ice with no refrigeration, can save that expense and meltage by making their own ice, as when they cool their room to 33 degs., keeping their cans filled with ice, run the tank down to 15 or 20 degs. twice a week, thus cooling the room and making the ice they have been buying at the same time.

Within the confines of the 15 Southern States there are nearly thirty millions of people. Will this work not be a great benefit to them? The value of the hogs on the farm in the United States is \$700,000,000. They stand third in value among livestock; first, horses and mules, \$2,500,000,000; cattle, second, \$1,500,000,000; corn crop, \$2,500,000,000, all in round numbers. All these figures are taken from the 1910 Census. Thus, our work will increase hog and corn production. The increase of these two products will undoubtedly save millions of dollars to our

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



York Refrigerating Machines

have a distinctive character all their own—in Workmanship, Durability, and Efficiency.

They embody many features not found in other Machines, and yet they are sold at a conservative price—by reason of our large output.

If you are looking for a reliable Machine—one that will give you satisfactory results under the most exacting conditions—you cannot afford to overlook the YORK line of Ammonia Compression and Absorption and Carbon Dioxide Machines.

We are prepared to give you the type of Plant best suited to meet your local needs.

Write for information and prices.

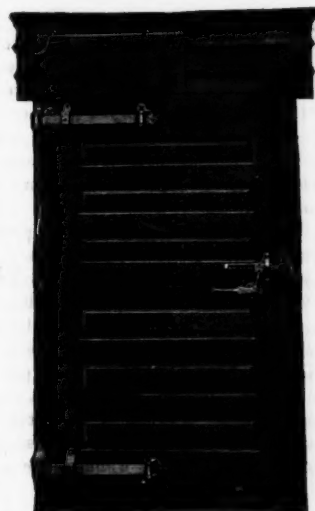
YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery
exclusively)

YORK, PA.

DOORS

For Cold Storage
and Freezers



Have you ever examined our
"JONES" or "NOEQUAL"

type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

people of the South that they now send North yearly.

You will be surprised if you will inquire the amount of money, even in your own town, that your merchants send yearly North for these two products, meat and corn. I have done so with my own town, and it shows what education and this work have done for us.

On December 1, 1908, Madison county, Mississippi, secured from the Agricultural Department of the United States the services of Mr. C. W. Watson. This was even before the boll weevil crossed the Mississippi River. Mr. Watson remained in Madison county three years and was then promoted to be State Agent of Arkansas. Immediately another man was obtained.

Note carefully the results during the last six years. While other counties lost by the ravages of the weevil from 75 to 90 per cent. of their normal crop of cotton, Madison county lost but from 30 to 40 per cent. Its wholesale grocery in 1908 bought 40 carloads of corn, shipped none, and bought 28 carloads of meat. During the last 12 months, it bought six carloads of meat and no corn, but has shipped out 10,000 bushels of corn.

If space permitted, I could give the figures on six other leading farm products; they show the same marvelous results. Is it any wonder that Madison is the banner county of Mississippi? A knowledge of better farming methods and this work helped to accomplish these results.

(To be continued.)

MEAT PRODUCTION AND PRICES.

(Continued from page 17.)

prices of meat, is made from the mean of 1893-1897 to 1914. The animals represented by the farm prices are of all ages, sexes, and conditions; the Chicago prices represent marketed animals; substantially, the meat of these marketed animals is represented by wholesale prices. Cattle, sheep, and swine are included.

The rate of gain of the rising prices of the farmers' marketed meat animals has not equaled the rate of gain of prices claimed for the entire stock of meat animals at the farm, nor has the rate of gain of the rising prices of meat sold at wholesale done so; nor has the rate of gain of the rising prices of meat sold at wholesale, except pork, equaled the rate of gain of prices of marketed meat animals. Perhaps pork, with its susceptibility to change of prices, would make a contrary comparison in another year.

Meat-Producing Conditions in Many Countries

In the preparation of this report a study of meat-producing conditions in 13 countries was made. These countries are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, British South Africa, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay and Uruguay.

The assembled facts indicate that gradually and at some indefinite future time southern Brazil may rival Argentina; Mexico should eventually produce millions of cattle yearly; Argentina and Uruguay may, if they will, greatly increase their beef production, and Paraguay may follow; weather and water conditions in Australia present formidable obstacles to further extension of cattle and sheep production, but to some extent they may be gradually overcome; Rhodesia has an extensive range area that will yet produce great numbers of cattle, and other subdivisions of British South Africa should make their contribution, while sheep may undergo a change from almost exclusive wool production to a production of mutton and lamb as

well, or perhaps to the subordination of wool.

Vast range areas are in reserve in the countries mentioned and in Colombia and Chile not only for better utilization but for extension of meat production.

In Canada it is increasingly a problem of farm management.

An extraordinary combination of circumstances and factors in all countries, or even in a considerable number of them, to cause a rapid increase of the production of beef, or mutton, or pork, or all, is not to be expected; rather, as a net result, gradual growth and extension, which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-producing population.

(To be continued.)

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ABROAD.

(Continued from page 28.)

mand, and very little American oil is purchased. In 1915 only \$400 worth was exported to that country from the United States.

The only feature of interest in connection with the industry in Peru from an American standpoint is the possibility of producers becoming competitors for our trade in Chile and possibly Argentina.

Mexico.

Cotton seed produced in Mexico is used for crushing by two large and a couple of small factories. The supply of seed is insufficient to meet the needs and American seeds are frequently imported. Until recently practically all the oil expressed in the Mexican cotton seed mills has been used in the manufacture of soap, but one company is now operating a plant for the production of edible oil. The cake and meal produced are occasionally employed for feeding cattle, but the bulk is exported to Europe. Mexico has been one of our best customers for cottonseed oil, our annual exports from 1910 to 1913 averaging over a million and a half dollars. During the past two years the average has only been about \$400,000, which, of course, is due to the unsettled conditions.

(To be continued.)

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

their cattle back as long as the market shows repeated signs of stability, the prospective gain in weight being of course a strong inducement. In the meantime we are having a rattling trade, declines being short-lived and quickly recovered, and while the good to choice corn-fed cows and heifers will probably hold up well in price for some weeks to come, the medium and "grassy" grades will undoubtedly sell lower a month or so hence, as by that time the Western range cattle will be coming freely, and we doubt very much if the packers will buy so freely these medium to good cows and heifers selling all the way from 6@7½¢ a pound when they will have access to plenty of medium Western steers that will probably be selling from 7@7.50 per cwt. The bull market shows renewed life on the better grades, while the medium and heavy bolognas and also the light bulls are rather slow sale and the calf trade is active at the highest point of the season.

The range in values is slowly but surely growing wider and this condition of affairs will become more pronounced as the season advances, the gradually increasing percentage of "grassy" hogs of all weights being indicative of a liberal supply of the latter mentioned kind during the next thirty to fifty days. The trade has fluctuated mildly and good hogs show but little change as compared with a week ago, while the common kinds are lower. Receipts are lighter than a week ago and for the first three days of this week will total approximately 73,000 as compared to 82,861 for the same period a week ago. Wednesday's trade ruled strong on good hogs and weak and slightly lower on

the common grades, extreme top being \$10.15 with choice butchers and shipping grades selling \$10@10.10, a good class of mixed hogs from \$9.80@9.95, fair to good mixed \$9.60@9.75, rough heavy and light grassy mixed \$9.40@9.55, and healthy pigs from \$6@9.25.

It's the blistering hot wave that has spread from coast to coast during the past ten days, and not liberal receipts, that has caused the depression in lamb values of 40@60¢ per cwt. The consumer turns to canteloupe, watermelon, fruit and vegetables these sweltering days, and no doubt the slaughterers are picturing the situation just as it is when they claim that the demand has lessened materially since hot weather set in. Already shipments of lambs from the Northwest show the effect of the drought prevalent through the range country, and as the Southern lamb crop is about marketed receipts of choice finished lambs are bound to be very moderate from now on, and with a return of normal weather conditions we should have at least a moderate upturn in values. With receipts estimated at 12,000 Wednesday morning, buyers up to 10 o'clock were trying to take off some on lamb prices, but with only a moderate run throughout the country it appeared that the day's sales would average about steady with the previous session. Receipts contain but a very small portion of aged stock and all grades except lambs have fully held their own, some of the lighter-weight sheep and prime breeding ewes showing an advance since the close of last week. Quotations: Good to prime Western lambs, \$10.40@10.65; fair to best native lambs, \$10@10.40; poor to medium, \$9.50@9.75; culls, \$8@8.50; fat native yearling wethers, \$8.50@9; fair to best range yearlings, \$8.25@8.50; fat wethers, \$7.75@8; good to choice light to medium weight ewes, \$7@7.25; poor to medium and heavy ewes, \$6@6.75; culls, \$4.50@5.50; yearling breeding ewes, \$9.25@10; two and three-year-old breeding ewes, \$8.50@9; short-mouthed breeding ewes, \$6@7; fair to best feeding lambs, \$9.30@9.50.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

the common to fair warmed-up and short-fed grades are going at \$7.50@8.50, the grassy and half-fat yearlings all the way from \$7@8. Bulk of the range beef steers are selling around \$7@7.75, a big string of California grassers bringing \$7.70 today. Cows and heifers have also been hit as hard as beef steers, and values are now at the low point of the year. The range is from \$3.75@7.75, and the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is bringing \$5.75@6.50. Veal values continue steady at \$9@11.50, while bulls, stags, etc., are working lower, common to best grades selling at a spread of \$5.50@7.25.

Hogs are selling about 30@35¢ lower than a week ago, but the prices are high for July. Receipts continue liberal, with weights disappointingly light. Some 55,000 head arrived last week, and the month's receipts to date are 18,000 heavier than a year ago. Demand holds up well, and quality rather than weight, or the lack of it, determines the price to a great extent. Demand is good right along, and shippers are taking a liberal share of the receipts every day. With 8,000 head on sale today the market was a nickel higher. Tops brought \$9.60, as against \$9.95 last Tuesday, the bulk selling at \$9.30@9.40, as against \$9.60@9.70 one week ago.

There has been somewhat of a let up in receipts of sheep and lambs, but the market has shown considerable weakness as far as grass lambs have been concerned, the decline amounting to 40@50¢. On the other hand, mutton grades have been scarce and have been bringing steady figures right along. Competition from feeder buyers has been keen, and they are selling 25¢ higher than last week in spite of the decline in fat stock. Fat lambs are selling at \$9.50@10.25; yearlings, \$7.25@8.25; wethers, \$6.75@7.75, and ewes, \$5.75@7.50. Feeder lambs are in big demand at \$8.60@9.30.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT "CRESCENT" BACON HANGER.

Among recent improvements in packing house equipment put on the market by the Brecht Company, of St. Louis and New York, one of the most popular is the new Crescent Sanitary Bacon Hanger. The body of the hanger is made of pressed steel, which laps over the nail heads and holds them securely in place. The hook is of malleable iron, securely riveted to the pressed steel body.

These hangers are turned out in large quantities in the well-equipped Brecht shop by means of special dies and presses. This insures a uniform, strong and well-made hanger. After the hangers are made, they are thoroughly cleaned by special process. They are then placed in a bath of hot tin, and as the tinning is the last process of manufacture, it completely fills all crevices, so there are no places that are not readily cleaned by a water bath; it also insures no further shop handling after tinning, thus preventing abrasion of the tin.



NEW "CRESCENT" SANITARY BACON HANGER.

In actual use, it is claimed that this hanger is a time-saver, as it can be very readily attached and detached from the bacon. It is strong, durable, sanitary and readily cleaned. It holds the bacon without allowing it to sag, and the pins do not mar the bacon. It is made in two sizes—8 and 11 inches—by the Brecht Company, of St. Louis and New York.

REDRESSING WOODEN BLOCKS.

The old-fashioned way of redressing wooden butcher blocks by hand has given way to the new mechanical method which saves both time and expense and gets better and more uniform results. There is an electric redressing machine now used by the Marsh-Ross Corporation of No. 133 East 23rd street, New York City, which has met with great success.

It is claimed for it that it prolongs the life of the old block and saves the price of the new. The blocks will always be sanitary and inviting to customers. Economy is claimed in cutting and handling the meats. It also lends a better appearance to the shop.

In case the block is ready to throw away, the price of a new one can be saved by reversing, raising and surfacing it. By this

method of surfacing a cutting block with the electric machine, the wood fibre has a clean cut and there are no loose pieces that can get into the meat.

The method of clamping the apparatus to the block prevents the spreading of the sections and binds them tightly together. The machine can cut any size block either round or square and give it the appearance and the value of a new block. It is not necessary to remove the block from the place of business, for the block is cut on the premises, with no inconvenience to the proprietor and in a very short space of time.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK MEN.

Director of Sales J. F. Bowman, of the Federal Motor Truck Company, announces the appointment of V. K. McBride as assistant sales manager of the company. Mr. McBride has been in the sales department for over two years. The appointment of H.

A. Conlon as field sales manager has also been announced by Mr. Bowman. Mr. Conlon, who hails from New England, has been a special sales representative of the company for some time. His new duties will take him into various sections of the country to work with the district sales representatives of the Federal company.

An enthusiastic sales conference was held at the Federal Motor Truck Company the week preceding the World's Salesmanship Congress at Detroit, when the various district sales representatives of the company met with Director of Sales J. F. Bowman to discuss sales plans for the next few months. Every man present brought optimistic reports of the outlook for truck sales in his territory.

H. M. Rosenberg, formerly branch manager of the White Company at St. Louis and for five years a member of the White sales force, has joined the sales department of the Federal Motor Truck Company as a traveling district representative. Mr. Rosenberg is one of the oldest salesmen in the truck industry, having built one of the first commercial vehicles in the country over sixteen years ago. He will represent the Federal in Western territory.

ARMSTRONG GIVES A RECEPTION.

Following its progressive policy of publicity the Armstrong Packing Company, of Dallas, Texas, last week gave a reception to the public, taking visitors all through the plant and showing them all that was to be shown concerning packinghouse processes. A band concert and other features were on the programme, and to make it a full day the festivities ended with a baseball game.

Two thousand persons were the guests of the company. Fifty guides were kept busy from 10 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the afternoon escorting parties through the various departments of the packinghouse and explaining the work. Band music was furnished all afternoon and luncheon was served. The day's events closed with a baseball game between the teams of the packing company and the American Exchange National Bank, the packers winning by the score of 8 to 3.

The trip through the big plant was a revelation to a large per cent. of the guests. The visit to killing, preparation and packing rooms proved instructive and the inspection of the big sample room, where 350 different products were displayed in an artistic and appetizing manner, was interesting, presenting a concrete idea of what was being accomplished in the other departments.

The plant has a capacity of 2,000 hogs, 500 cattle, 500 calves and 500 sheep a day. Forty salesmen cover the Southwest, selling the various products. The company employs about 500 persons and has a weekly payroll of \$8,000. The business of the plant amounts to about \$8,000,000 annually.

PACKARD TRUCKS FOR ARMY USE.

The Packard Motor Car Company has received an order from the War Department for 198 additional Packard chainless motor trucks for service with the army on the Mexican border. This order brings the total of this make of truck purchased by the government since March 20 to 716 vehicles, representing an investment of more than \$2,000,000.

With this call for additional motor equipment, the War Department has, for the first time, invoked the aid of the new army bill which became a law on June 3, 1916. This statute provides that in an emergency such as the present one, manufacturers must give precedence over all their other work to army orders. The Packard company has prepared special stickers calling attention to the new law and these will be attached to every piece of correspondence, material requisition and memorandum having to do with the production of the 198 specially equipped trucks.

The truck division of the big Packard plant is being operated 24 hours daily and shipments of truck trains, consisting of 33 vehicles each, are going forward as rapidly as possible.

Officials of the company report that outside cities are beginning to produce volunteers for the companies of drivers and mechanics to operate and care for the trucks in the army service. The Chicago branch furnished 25 men for duty at the border, and 106 drivers and mechanics recently went South.

Chicago Section

Wilson and Co.—that's all!

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$4,200 net to the buyer.

Down where the Wurzbarger flows on October 9, 10 and 11. Get there, Eli!

Wheat is like the proverbial buzz saw; it's a doggone dangerous thing to monkey with.

That Mexican "hairy" dog Villa is still at large—and mad. These be dog days in Mexico.

They are all winning and losing in the European war, depending from what source the news comes to us.

The National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Employees will convene in New York City in August.

Well! The country seems to have run out of ultimatums—or maybe the new crop aint matured yet, or is a victim of red rust!

A submarine pipeline from Germany to the United States for beer would hit a whole lot of ginks just rite about now. Gee, it's hot!

Now that the Orpet morbid stuff is side-tracked we may get some decent news to read until some other rotten case comes up.

"Packers in the saddle force prices of live-stock down," says a leading livestock reporter. "Riding for a fall," huh? And made it.

What Bill has feared right along has happened; they've seized his ranch. Now let's have a Japanese invasion, and all will be well.

Just how God Almighty could take sides with any of the European belligerents is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary human being.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 15, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.45c. per pound.

Hotterenell on July 17, 1916. Dear Mr. Devil: You are a piker and your resort is a delusion and a snare; your little old hell is

comparatively a refrigerator, and—Aw, forget it!

More dangerous by far than the mad (?) dog is the gun in the hands of a muddle-headed cop. Why such irresponsible bone-headed mutts are allowed to "pack" a gun is beyond the ordinary citizen's comprehension.

C. B. Heineman, for the past twelve years in the employ of Morris & Company in their legal and transportation department, has been elected secretary of the National Live Stock Exchange, the appointment to become effective August 1.

Buy wheat, and the minute you do so, sell it; and then immediately buy it in, and then—go jump in the lake and get wet, 'cos you ain't lucky enough to come out dry. You might, but you wouldn't have the price. Double shot! Pass the decanter, James!

Next in importance to the Mexican muss, disturbance, or muddle—depending upon the way you look at it—is the question, "Where did R. Crusoe go with Friday on Saturday night?" The forthcoming presidential election, of course, is nearly as important as either.

When Governor Clark of Iowa visited Camp Dodge he did not receive the usual seventeen gun salute because General Allen explained he didn't have powder for the courtesy. And then some stuffs ridicule this preparedness proposition! Some food for thought in this piece of news.

Last year the innocent bystanders in St. Louis defined it as the American Moving Picture Association. Probably after glomming Joe Ilg, the Grand Trunk star. Anyhow, they're all American; some Movers; sure a Picture, and they're Associated. So there you are: A. M. P. A.

The right and proper thing for the National Live Stock Exchange to do is to start a string of packinghouses and find out how many it will have to "scratch" and how many it can run—into the ground. A few Senators might be hired as managers thereof; they know so much about the business.

S. C. Frazee, for 31 years with Morris & Company, latterly as superintendent of their

Kansas City plant, and overseer of their Omaha, St. Joseph and Oklahoma City plants, retired on July 15. Mr. Frazee was presented with a chest of silver by the staff of the plant as a token of their esteem. J. T. Cowles, who was Mr. Frazee's 100 per cent. efficient assistant, succeeds him.

"Yassuh, Sam!" said a State street coon to his friend anent his wife quitting him. "She done gone and lef dis note: 'Ahm offa you foh life, jes laik a flea off'n a dead dawg!' Now, if Ahm any student of empty-mollygee, dat note suah settles hit foh good an all. Cause why? Empty-mollygee teaches dat a flea ain't wastin' no time on dead dogs, das all! Less go an irrigate mah sorrow."

The People's Gas Light & Coke Company advertises in the daily papers in half pages advising gas consumers of its earnest desire to furnish them cheaper gas, etc., etc., if—Therefore be it resolved, and so on, and on, and on, and on, and then some. Next thing you know the telephone company will be advertising in full pages advising its victims they may get connected with the right number in not less than seven tries!

Writing to The National Provisioner on the provision situation W. G. Press & Company say: "The stock of pork indicates a bullish position and the stock of ribs is not heavy, but the Southern trade is some time away and sows now coming to market will make a liberal increase in ribs by cotton-picking time. The stock of lard is quite liberal considering the present situation. The prices of all fats are considerably lower. The provision market will soon be under the influence of trading in January futures, prices on which will be based on the estimated supply of hogs for the winter packing season. Of course, the corn crop will influence this situation. If we have a good corn crop, which at present looks very favorable, a new price situation will soon be established in hogs and hog products. It is generally conceded that we have a big crop of hogs, and January futures should not have prices much above a 7c. winter hog market value. The supply of hogs to come to market this winter, providing a good corn crop is harvested, would justify the prediction of hogs selling below 7c., which is a good price for hogs during the winter packing season. We look to see the provision market sell lower, and think we have seen the high prices on hog products for this year, unless some extraordinary crisis arises."

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHEN & McLAREN
Architects
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PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
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ENGINEERS
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Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
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1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

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PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—ENGINEERS—

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE

Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cable Address Pacarco

DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous **SUPREME** Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY,

Chicago, U. S. Yards

WESTERN PACKING and PROVISION COMPANY

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

COMMISSION SLAUGHTERERS AND PACKERS

KILLERS FOR EASTERN PACKERS

Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Veal, and all Products
Complete Government Inspection

Members American Meat Packers' Association

Established 1877

W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago

PORK LARD SHORTRIBS

For Future Delivery

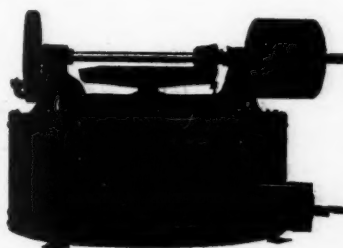
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

W. B. HULME

BROKER

PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL
PRODUCTS—GREASE AND TALLOW
789 Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago

CODE: Cross Robinson



Triumph Steam Dryers

Made in three sizes, ranging in price from
\$200.00 to \$500.00.

Experience of 30 years.

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.
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Ohio
50 Church Street
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CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 2814-5.

References:

Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing Inc.
Co.
Rosebrock Butter & Manhattan Veal &
Egg Co., Inc. Mutton Co.
New York Butchers United Dressed Beef
Dressed Meat Co. Co.

Double Refined

Nitrate of Soda

Guaranteed to Meet B. A. I.
Requirements

Plants at Chauncey, New York
and
San Francisco, Calif.

**The National Supply &
Equipment Co.**

Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago
Agents

BUSINESS BARGAINS TO BE FOUND ON PAGE 48

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 10.....	17,714	1,090	40,314	18,996
Tuesday, July 11.....	4,140	3,770	18,866	16,532
Wednesday, July 12.....	16,526	2,049	38,681	15,054
Thursday, July 13.....	4,481	1,914	14,930	13,504
Friday, July 14.....	2,495	470	19,264	9,227
Saturday, July 15.....	290	28	12,890	6,906
Total last week.....	45,952	10,530	139,935	79,319
Previous week.....	37,518	6,345	120,414	73,132
Cor. week, 1915.....	42,621	10,674	98,660	55,453
Cor. week, 1914.....	43,413	7,636	111,557	107,182

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 10.....	3,544	3,001	268
Tuesday, July 11.....	930	1,270	1,622
Wednesday, July 12.....	3,610	2	704
Thursday, July 13.....	1,904	902	551
Friday, July 14.....	1,242	54	1,364
Saturday, July 15.....	115	100	...
Total last week.....	11,545	123	7,941
Previous week.....	9,502	10	12,742
Cor. week, 1915.....	7,163	4	25,058
Cor. week, 1914.....	14,516	288	16,718

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 15, 1916.....	1,245,217	4,934,564	1,950,391
Same period, 1915.....	1,100,813	4,131,310	1,096,793

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending July 15, 1916.....	525,000
Previous week.....	436,000
Corresponding week, 1915.....	340,000
Corresponding week, 1914.....	400,000
Total year to date.....	16,888,000
Same period, 1915.....	14,960,000
Same period, 1914.....	12,974,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 15, 1916.....	155,400	411,000	160,200
Previous week.....	108,800	337,300	142,700
Same period, 1915.....	138,100	250,300	144,900
Same period, 1914.....	118,000	203,000	211,900

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to July 15, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle.....	3,887,000	3,467,000
Hogs.....	14,149,000	12,037,000
Sheep.....	4,922,000	4,857,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 15, 1916:	
Armour & Co.....	30,300
Swift & Co.....	14,900
S. & S. Co.....	11,400
Morris & Co.....	8,700
Hammond Co.....	11,300
Western P. Co.....	10,300
Anglo-American.....	8,300
Independent P. Co.....	11,000
Boyd-Lunham.....	6,300
Roberts & Oake.....	3,300
Breunman P. Co.....	5,400
Miller & Hart.....	3,500
Others.....	10,400
Totals.....	135,100
Total last week.....	112,500
Total corresponding week, 1915.....	80,900
Total corresponding week, 1914.....	86,500
Total for 1916 to date.....	4,212,000
Corresponding period, 1915.....	3,855,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$9.35	\$9.90	\$7.20	\$10.75
Previous week.....	9.50	9.95	7.20	10.70
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.35	7.25	5.75	8.85
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.10	8.90	5.40	8.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	9.15	4.50	7.85
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.55	7.57	4.25	7.05
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.30	6.66	4.00	6.35

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$9.50@10.75
Yearlings, good to choice.....	9.25@10.25
Inferior steers.....	8.00@9.00
Stockers and feeders.....	6.50@8.00
Good to choice heifers.....	7.00@9.00
Fair to good cows.....	5.50@8.00
Butcher bulls.....	6.50@8.00
Cutters.....	4.00@5.25
Canners.....	3.50@4.60

Bologna bulls.....	6.00@6.75
Good to prime calves.....	9.00@11.75
Heavy calves.....	8.50@10.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$9.65@9.50
Fair to fancy light.....	9.50@9.85
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	9.70@9.95
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.....	9.75@10.00
Heavy mixed packing.....	9.50@9.80
Rough heavy packing.....	9.40@9.60
Pigs, fair to good.....	8.50@9.50
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	8.90@9.40

SHEEP.

Yearlings.....	\$7.75@9.00
Fair to choice cows.....	6.25@7.25
Wethers, fair to choice.....	6.35@8.60
Western lambs.....	9.50@10.50
Native lambs.....	9.00@10.45

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$24.47	\$24.65	\$24.47	\$24.52

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	13.12	13.15	13.12	13.15
September.....	13.20	13.27	13.20	13.22
October.....	13.22	13.22	13.22	13.27

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	13.37	13.50	13.37	13.40
September.....	13.37	13.50	13.37	13.47

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	25.60	25.75	25.60	25.75
September.....	24.60	24.82	24.60	24.65

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	13.30	13.30	13.07	13.07
September.....	13.22	13.35	13.12	13.15
October.....	13.22	13.22	13.15	13.17

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	13.52	13.52	13.42	13.42
September.....	13.50	13.57	13.45	13.45

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	25.80	25.90	25.80	25.87
September.....	24.77	24.80	24.60	24.60

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	13.12	13.12	12.97	12.97
September.....	13.20	13.25	13.05	13.05
October.....	13.22	13.22	13.10	13.10

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	13.37	13.40	13.37	13.37
September.....	13.50	13.57	13.40	13.40

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	25.80	25.90	25.90	25.90
September.....	24.40	24.65	24.40	24.65

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.90	12.90	12.82	12.85
September.....	12.97	13.05	12.85	12.90
October.....	13.05	13.05	12.90	12.92
December.....	12.75	12.75	12.72	12.72

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	13.27	13.35	13.27	13.35
September.....	13.37	13.42	13.32	13.37

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	26.00	26.05	26.00	26.05
September.....	24.70	24.85	24.65	24.70

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.70	12.70	12.67	12.70
September.....	12.97	12.97	12.72	12.75
October.....	12.95	12.95	12.72	12.77
December.....	12.75	12.77	12.57	12.62

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	26.00	26.05	26.00	26.05
September.....	24.70	24.85	24.65	24.70

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	24.95	24.95	24.90	24.90
September.....	24.85	24.80	24.80	24.80

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	12.60	12.65	12.60	12.65
September.....	12.82	12.82	12.62	12.70
October.....	12.80	12.80	12.62	12.65

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40
September.....	13.40	13.50	13.37	13.40

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Ribs.....	11	@12 1/2
Round Steaks.....	18	@25 1/2
Round Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Rollad Roast.....	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	25	@28
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	18	@20
Legs, fancy.....	25	@27
Stew.....	14	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20	@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	35	@35
Chops, French, each.....	13	@13

Mutton.

Legs.....	20	@22
Stew.....	12 1/2	@14
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Hind Quarters.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters.....	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@28
Shoulder Chops.....	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	18	@20
Pork Chops.....	22	@24
Pork Shoulders.....	15	@15
Pork Tenders.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	18	@18
Spare Ribs.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Hocks.....	11	@12 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	4	@4
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	29	@29
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (deacon's).....	65	@65
Kips.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2

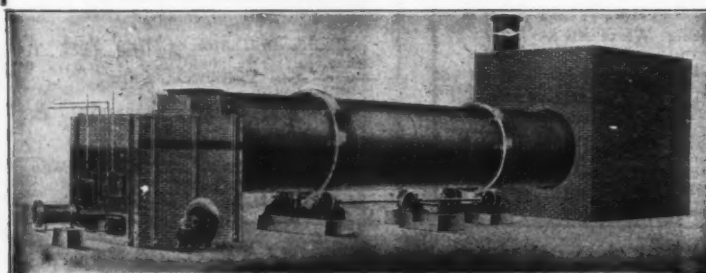
Watch Page 48
for
Business Chances

STERNE & SON CO.

Just Brokers

Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient
Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14½@15½
Good native steers	14@14½
Native steers, medium	13@14
Heifers, good	12½@13½
Cows	10@12½
Hind Quarters, choice	17
Fore Quarters, choice	13

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	37
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	34
Steer Loins, No. 1	26
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	32
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	28½
Cow Loins	14
Cow Short Loins	19
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	20½
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	15½
Strip Butts, No. 3	16½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 3	14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	13
Steer Ribs, No. 2	11½
Cow Ribs, No. 1	16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	11½
Rolls	13½@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	15
Steer Rounds, No. 2	14½
Cow Rounds	12
Flank Steak	15
Rump Butts	12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	12
Steer Chucks, No. 2	11
Cow Chucks	9½
Boneless Chucks	10½
Steer Plates	10
Medium Plates	9½
Briskets, No. 1	13
Briskets, No. 2	11
Shoulder Clods	13
Steer Navel Ends	9
Cow Navel Ends	8½
Fore Shanks	7½
Hind Shanks	6½
Hanging Tenderloins	12
Trimnings	11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	7
Hearts	9
Tongues	17
Sweetbreads	20
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@8
Fresh Tripe, plain	4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7½
Livers	7½
Kidneys, each	8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13@14½
Light Carcass	17@17½
Good Carcass	18@18½
Good Saddles	19
Medium Racks	11
Good Racks	15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8
Sweetbreads	45
Calf Livers	21
Heads, each	25

Lamb.

Good Caul Lamb	16
Round Dressed Lamb	18
Saddles, Caul	18
R. D. Lamb Fores	15
Caul Lamb Fores	14
R. D. Lamb Saddles	21
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20
Lamb Tongues, each	4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	14
Good Sheep	15
Medium Saddles	15½
Good Saddles	17
Good Fores	13
Medium Racks	11
Mutton Legs	16½
Mutton Loins	15
Mutton Stew	8
Sheep Tongues, each	2½
Sheep Heads, each	10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	16½
Pork Loins	16
Leaf Lard	18½
Tenderloins	32
Spare Ribs	8½
Butts	14
Hocks	10
Trimnings	10½
Extra Lean Trimnings	14½
Tails	7½
Snouts	6
Pigs' Feet	4
Pigs' Heads	6½
Blade Bones	9
Blade Meat	9
Cheek Meat	3
Hog Livers, per lb.	2½@3
Neck Bones	3½
Skinned Shoulders	13½
Pork Hearts	9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	6
Pork Tongues	14
Silp Bones	6
Tail Bone	6
Brains	5½
Backfat	12½
Hams	17
Cans	12½

Bellies	17
Shoulders	18½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11
Choice Bologna	12
Frankfurters	14
Liver, with beef and pork	10½
Tongue	15
Minced Sausage	14
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	12½
New England Sausage	18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	18
Special Compressed Sausage	15
Berliner Sausage	15
Oxford Lean Butts	22½
Polish Sausage	12½
Garlic Sausage	12½
Country Smoked Sausage	14
Farm Sausage	17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	14
Pork Sausage, short link	14½
Boneless lean butts in casings	26½
Luncheon Roll	17½
Delicatessen Loaf	14½
Jellied Roll	18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	27½
German Salam	24½
Italian Salam (new goods)	27½
Holsteiner	19
Mettwurst	18½
Farmer	22½

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.00
Bologna, ¼@½	2.00@7.70
Pork link, kits	2.05
Pork link, ¼@½	2.60@10.45
Polish sausage, kits	1.75
Polish sausage, ¼@½	2.20@8.80
Frankfurters, kits	1.75
Frankfurters, ¼@½	2.30@8.80
Blood sausage, kits	1.60
Blood sausage, ¼@½	2.00@7.70
Liver sausage, kits	1.60
Liver sausage, ¼@½	2.00@7.70
Head Cheese, kits	1.60
Head Cheese, ¼@½	2.00@7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.95
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	\$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box	20.00

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	\$21.50
Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Prime Mess Beef	21.00
Mess Beef	20.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	22.50
Mess Pork	20.00
Clear Fat Backs	28.00
Family Back Pork	29.00
Bean Pork	24.25

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	15½
Pure lard	14½
Lard, substitute, tes.	12½
Lard, compound	12½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	12½
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	14½
Barrels, ¼c. over tierces, half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., ¼c. to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	10½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16@22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	17
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	16½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	16½
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	13½
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	13½
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	14
Extra Short Cleats	15½
D. S. Short Cleats, 20@25 avg.	15½
Butts	18
Bacon meats, 1¼c. more.	12½

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	19½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	19½
Skinned Hams	21½
Cans, 4@6 lbs., avg.	14
Cans, 6@12 lbs., avg.	13½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	15
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	24½
Wide, 8@8 avg., and strip, 5@8 avg.	19½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg. and strip, 4@6 avg.	19½
Dried Beef Sets	27

Dried Beef Insides	30
Dried Beef Knuckles	28½
Dried Beef Outsides	26
Regular Boiled Hams	27
Smoked Boiled Hams	28½
Boiled Calas	19½
Cooked Loin Rolls	32
Co. Red Boiled Shoulder	19½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	15
Beef export rounds	24
Beef middles, per set	45
Beef bungs, per piece	17
Beef wassands	7½
Beef bladders, medium	50
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	75
Hog casings, free of salt	50
Hog middles, per set	10
Hog bungs, export	16
Hog bungs, large, mediums	7½
Hog bungs, prime	6
Hog bungs, narrow	3
Hog stomachs, per piece	4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.65 @ 2.70
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.45
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.25 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.55 @ 2.60
Ground tankage, 11%	2.52½ @ 2.55
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.40 @ 2.45
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	2.10 @ 2.20
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @ 23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver.	140.00@150.00
Horns, black, per ton	20.00@30.00
Horns, striped, per ton	20.00@30.00
Horns, white, per ton	45.00@50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	50.00@60.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av., per ton	50.00@60.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av., per ton	60.00@70.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av., per ton	80.00@90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00@33.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	13.17
Prime steam, loose	12.82
Leaf	12½
Compound	11½
Neutral lard	13½ @ 14

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10½@10½
Tallow	9½ @ 9½
Grease, yellow	8½ @ 8½
Grease, A white	9 @ 9½

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @ 13½
Oleo oil, No. 2	12½@12½
Oleo stock	11½
Linseed, bbls.	60 @ 62
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	79 @ 80
Corn oil, loose	7½

TALLOW.

Edible	9½ @ 9½
Prime City	9½ @ 9½
Prime Country	9½ @ 9½
Packers' Prime	8½ @ 9
Packers' No. 1	8½ @ 8½
Packers' No. 2	7½ @ 8

GREASES.

White, choice	8½ @ 9
White, "A"	8½ @ 8½
White, "B"	7½ @ 7½
None	7½ @ 7½
Crackling	7½ @ 7½
House	7 @ 7½
Brown	6½ @ 7
Garbage grease	6½ @ 6½
Glycerine, C. P.	30 @ 37
Glycerine, dynamite	35
Glycerine, crude soap	31A @ 25B
Glycerine, candle	28

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	77½
P. S. Y., soap grade	77
Soap stock, bbls., concn. 62@65% f. a.	4½ @ 4½
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	2½ @ 2½

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	.95 @ 1.00
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @ 1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.15 @ 1.20
Red oak lard tierces	1.30 @ 1.35
White oak lard tierces	1.60 @ 1.70
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. l. hoops	1.90 @ 2.00

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	.35 @ 38½
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5½
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	.11½ @ .15
Isorax	.6½ @ .7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 7½
Plantation, granulated	@ 7½
Yellow, clarified	@ 7½

Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.85
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.57
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.31
Casing salt, 250 lbs., 2x@3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

RETAIL MEAT PRICES WERE LOWER.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the Department of Labor, has just issued its Bulletin 197 on retail prices of food, 1907 to 1915, covering 44 of the principal industrial cities of the United States. This is a report in its regular series on Retail Prices and Cost of Living. The bulletin shows actual prices for June to December, 1915, inclusive, and also summarizes retail prices for the period from 1907 to 1915, inclusive.

According to the bureau's report, the combined average price for the year of the 17 principal articles of food covered by the report was 1 per cent. lower in 1915 than in 1914. From 1914 to 1915 there was a decline in sirloin steak of 1 per cent.; in round steak of 3 per cent.; in rib roast of 2 per cent.; in chuck roast of 5 per cent.; in plate boiling beef of 4 per cent.; in pork chops of 8 per cent.; in bacon of 2 per cent.; in ham of 5 per cent.; in lard of 6 per cent.; in hens of 5 per cent.; in eggs of 4 per cent.; in butter of 1 per cent.; in milk of 1 per cent.; and in potatoes of 18 per cent. Three articles advanced in price from 1914 to 1915: Flour advanced 20 per cent.; corn meal 3 per cent.; and sugar 11 per cent.

The lowest point during 1915 was reached in March, when the price of food as a whole was 4 per cent. below the average of the year. From this point there was an upward trend to the end of the year, prices in December being 6 per cent. above the average of the year.

Information up to April, 1916, collected by the Bureau from month to month from the same sources and published in its monthly review, shows that the level reached in December, 1915, has been maintained, with slight declines in February and March, followed by a recovery in April.

To show the changes and results of changes in retail prices of food for a period of 26 years, from 1890 to 1915, inclusive, a table is given in this bulletin prepared from figures appearing in preceding reports and bulletins, presenting the average price of each article and the average amount of each article that could be bought for \$1, each year of the period, except for two articles—sirloin steak and rib roast—for which satisfactory data were available only for the years 1907 to 1915.

HELP ADJUST BANKRUPTCY CASES.

The New York Credit Men's Association, which has a membership of 1,600, has decided to assist in the adjustment of the affairs of insolvent or bankrupt concerns, according to the Journal of Commerce. The plan is that the work in such cases should be handled by the credit men themselves; and it is believed that through co-operative efforts it will be possible to reduce materially the heavy expense that often accompanies the settlement of cases.

The New York Credit Men's Association has not favored the establishment of a collection bureau or of any adjustment bureau, but many members have frequently suggested that the association interest itself in

the administration of insolvent concerns. It has repeatedly been urged that the association should endeavor to help the merchant who finds himself temporarily financially embarrassed and who requires a little indulgence on the part of his creditors to save him from bankruptcy.

It is believed that aid in such instances would be of great advantage to the creditors, who would receive more by a friendly adjustment, undertaken by credit men desirous of conserving the assets, than by putting the debtor into bankruptcy and exposing him to all the evils that so frequently accompany court procedure in such cases.

William F. H. Koelsch, vice-president of the Bank of United States, and president of the New York Credit Men's Association, has addressed the following letter to the members of the association:

"The New York Credit Men's Association is desirous of ascertaining whether the association cannot be of service in cases where many of its members are creditors of an insolvent or bankrupt concern.

"The recent failures of Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, Henry Siegel, president; the H. B. Claffin Company; the J. B. Greenhut Company, Inc., and Mills & Gibb, all within about two years, emphasize the fact that at such times the average merchandise creditor is unable to cope with institutions and associations which either have organizations enabling them to co-operate with each other and act as a unit, or means for quick communication and co-operation.

"Last fall the members of this association were supplied with blank forms which they were requested to fill out and mail, from time to time, to the secretary, reporting cases of failure in which they were creditors. There has been a lack of co-operation on the part of merchandise creditors in this city.

"If this association can be of any service to its members in cases of failure, large or small, it wants to do so; but solely with a view to having the estate administered in accordance with both the letter and spirit of the law, that creditors may benefit therefrom in obtaining a distribution of the debtor estate at a minimum of expense; and that the debtor may, if possible, be assisted in recovering his good name and commercial standing in the community; or, where bankruptcy is the result of a plan to defraud creditors that the bankrupt be made to pay the penalty of his acts.

"Your association earnestly requests and will heartily welcome a prompt reply giving your views regarding this matter and any suggestions you may desire to make."

WOULD TAX CHAIN STORES.

A New York retail butcher who has made a success of his own business, but who sees the difficulties of the average retailer in these days of chain store systems, favors a State license on all retail stores. He points to the success of the income and inheritance tax laws, and asks why a progressive mer-

chandising tax would not be feasible. He writes as follows:

New York, July 19, 1916.

Editor The National Provisioner:

In view of the growing menace of the chain store monopoly, would not the suggestion of the State authorities for taxing all merchants be the only commendable salvation for the individual butcher, grocer, etc.?

The graduated income tax and progressive inheritance tax have proved their worth. Why not a progressive merchandising tax? The firms or corporations with one place of business should pay a State license of say, \$10 for doing business one year. If opening or possessing a second place of business, \$20; if a third, \$30, etc. The money received could be divided between the State and municipalities.

Have monopolists pay for the privilege of monopoly. Give every man a chance. Let the clerk of today look forward to being the business man of tomorrow.

The landlords are affected by the monopolization of the various trades by corporations. It means empty stores and their subjection by monopoly.

Let the butchers, grocers and other lines of business take this matter up. If the present chain store tactics are followed the end of the small merchant is not far distant. The plan, if followed, would equalize competition and insure a square deal for all.

Sincerely yours,

G. S.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The City Meat Market at Warren, Ark., has been sold by Wheeler, Caplinger & Akens to E. L. Beard, W. A. Williams and E. C. Mitchell.

Rock & Sayler have bought the market of Martin Grochow at Underwood, N. D.

The butcher shop of George Skow at Valleyford, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

The Pacific Meat Company has opened a new sanitary market in the uptown district of Seattle, Wash.

Valpey Bros. have retired from the meat business at Andover, Mass., where they have been in business for 50 years.

Chester Quick has sold his market at Oska-loosa, Iowa, to George and John F. Gegner.

John Saxer has bought a meat market at Verona, Wis.

J. J. Rittermeyer has sold his market at Iowa City, Iowa, to Benjamin Hall.

C. R. Crandall has sold his interest in the meat market at Atlanta, Ill., to his partner, Benjamin Turner.

Keenan Brothers have sold out to Jacob Ruffing at Adrian, Minn.

John Dagestad has opened a meat market at Dennison, Minn.

J. M. Bradshaw will open a meat market at Hibbing, Minn.

Paul Hartman has sold out to A. W. Steffen at Motley, Minn.

At Cut Bank, Mont., Jas. Spear has sold out his market to Elmer Whitticar.

J. W. Deputy, Dillon, Mont., has sold out his retail shop to Frank Swartz and Nick Staudaheer.

J. J. Salfer has opened a meat market at Dodson, Mont.

John Herman has sold out his shop at Hingham, Mont., to E. G. Bachler and F. J. Bachler.

J. F. Covksey has bought a meat business at Alexander, Neb.

Eugene French has bought the Perreten meat business at Rushville, Neb.

David Wolffs has bought the Fritz meat market at Harvey, N. D.

Henry Ellenson has engaged in the meat business at Walcott, N. D.

C. V. Anderson has opened a new meat market at Viborg, S. D.

Matt C. Putnam has bought the meat market of Peter Brobst at Brodhead, Wis.

H. W. Becker has sold out to Arthur Sweeney and Geo. Doman at Hortonville, Wis.

Robert Prochazka will open a meat market in the Rabenstein building at Neillsville, Wis.

Val. Hoffman has succeeded to the business of the Z. & H. Market Company at Menominee, Mich.

Fredburg & Krause have succeeded to the meat business of Chesebrough & Fredburg at Ludington, Mich.

The meat market of Stephen F. Zacharias at Saginaw, Mich., has been damaged by fire.

Edgar Sims has purchased the interest of Sam Patterson in the Farmers Meat Market at Hollis, Okla.

Mellvoy & Pryor have added a meat market to their business at Wellston, Okla.

A. G. Wastenberger has sold out the Palace Meat Market at Vinita, Okla.

J. G. Welch, of Atoka, Okla., is putting in a new meat market at Sulphur, Okla.

The butcher shop of Frank Hunt at Burlington, Kan., has been damaged by fire.

G. F. Kughman is about to engage in the meat business at El Dorado, Kan.

L. H. Wright has purchased the Star Meat Market at Arkansas City, Kan.

W. P. Morgan has purchased the butcher shop of Williams & Nazworthy at Vinita, Okla.

Pokorney Bros. have moved their Star Meat Market from 525 C avenue to 321 C avenue, Lawton, Okla.

H. W. Garlock has purchased and taken charge of the meat market of W. W. Hook at Vici, Okla.

E. R. Kirkpatrick has completed the erection of his new meat market and grocery store at Longmont, Colo.

The Central Meat Market, owned by Brockrocker & Schweizer, Osceola, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

James T. Welch, owner of the meat market at 710 Main avenue, Spokane, Wash., died last week. The business will be continued by a brother.

O. S. Drake and Floyd Benbrook have purchased the Farmers' Cash Market at Wilbaux, Mont., from Adolph Zimmerman.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

BIG RETAIL MARKET PLANT.

Work has been started on the addition to the Old Dutch Market headquarters at Washington, D. C., that will cost \$100,000. The structure to be erected will have its front at 622 and 624 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W. The building will be four stories high, of reinforced concrete. The front exterior will be light tapestried brick. The steel sash window system will be employed, giving maximum light and ventilation.

In the cellar will be located the power plant, consisting of batteries of high-pressure steam boilers of the smokeless type, with the automatic stokers; the electric generators which will generate current for light and power purposes for all departments in the building; refrigerating compressors of sufficient capacity to keep proper temperature in the fresh meat refrigerators, in the salt meat curing rooms and in the freezers. In the cellar also will be four large freezing and curing rooms for meat or other perishable products.

The first floor will be occupied by the grocery and the fruit and vegetable departments. The second floor will be given over to grocery warehouse purposes, excepting the part used by the coffee-roasting department. The third floor will be occupied by the general offices and dressing rooms, washrooms, etc., for the employees of the plant. The fourth floor will be occupied by a bakery and the sausage and delicatessen department. Special tracking and trucking arrangements are provided for carrying meats through from the B street end of the plant to the shipping department on Pennsylvania avenue.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The packer market showed considerable signs of life in the past week, with fully 28,000 hides changing hands at steady rates. The principal feature was the cleaning up of 33 cars, or about 23,000 April to January 1st spread native steers by three packers. One killer sold two cars of Aprils at 25½¢; two cars of Mays at 26¢, and two cars a month of June and Decembers at 27¢, and two cars a month July to November, inclusive, at 27½¢. Another sold a car of Mays at 26¢, and a car each month, June to January 1, at the above rates, and the third, one car each month of June and Decembers at 27¢, and a car a month, July to November, inclusive, at 27½¢. The two uptown packers that have not sold are firmly asking 28¢ for June to January 1 spreads. Along with spreads good inquiries were noted for July native steers, and one packer reports selling 3,000 July native steers at 26½¢. These hides are the first sold for the month of July by the local killers; 1,000 (Hoboken, N. J.) June native steers sold at 26¢, and 1,000 July native steers at 26½¢. There is still a moderate inquiry around the market for more July native steers, but unsold sellers are talking 27¢ for business. The general tone to the situation is strong. January, February and March native steers are still available in some quarters and are quoted at 21½¢. June butt brands are quoted at 23½¢@24¢ inside nearer for business; Colorados, 23@23½¢; cows, all weights, 24@24½¢ asked, and native bulls, 20@21¢, nominal. Small packer hides. There was some little business passing in the small packer market. A car of Jersey City April to the middle of June native bulls sold at 20½¢. Brooklyn packers sold about 2,600 November to June native steers at private terms; also a car of June and a car of July native bulls sold at private terms. Well posted operators are inclined to think that the steers brought around 20½¢@20¾¢, and the bulls, 20½¢.

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CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market is strong and active. Lightweight skins seem to be the most desired, which is a 5c. advance over previous trading. Also a collector sold a car of 5 to 7's at \$3.15. There are some rumors around that 7 to 9's and 9 to 12's sold, but confirmation of such trading is still lacking when we go to press. Most sellers are fairly well booked up, and unsold stocks are moderate. Some holders are now talking \$3.20 for 5 to 7's, but well posted operators claim that if bids of \$3.15 were made they would be accepted. New York City calfskins are nominally quoted as follows: 5 to 7's at \$3.15@3.20; 7 to 9's at \$3.60@3.65, and 9 to 12's at \$4.10@4.15. The country calfskin market keeps steady, with offerings noted of 2 cars, 4 to 5's, at \$2.50, and to 7's at \$2.90, but no business has been consummated in these as yet. Outside city calfskins are generally held at \$2.85@2.95 for 5 to 7's; \$3.35@3.45 for 7 to 9's, and \$3.85@3.95 for 9 to 12's, selected.

HORSEHIDES.—Horsehides are quiet and easy. Most buyers are disinterested in current stock. Eastern cities are held at \$6.75 and last paid; fronts are slow and nominal at \$4.75 asked. Butts find a more ready market and nominal at \$2.65@2.75 asked; 2,000 B. A.'s, averaging 7¼ kilos, sold at \$5.50. Last sale of English horsehides were at \$7.50 flat.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is quiet, with most buyers holding off and talking somewhat lower rates. Holders of hides seem to have faith in the situation and look for a better market when short-haired hides come forward more freely; 1,000 Ohio's 50 lbs. average are being offered at 19½¢, selected, running about 50 per cent. short haired. Dealers as a rule are asking 20¢ for better stock, and some are talking up to 20½¢. Extreme weights are slow at 22½¢@23¢ asked as to hair, etc., with tanners' ideas ½¢@1¢ below these prices. New York State hides are beginning to accumulate among the up-state dealers and are nominally quoted at 20¢ flat for all weights. New England hides are nominal at 20¢ flat basis for all weights, and 19@19½¢ asked for buffs, lights 21½¢ asked. Southern hides steady and somewhat out of proportion with Westerns. Tanners state they are a little too high to make any money on. An offering is noted of a car of far Southern, 25 to 60 lbs., at 19½¢. Northern hides are held at 20½¢. Lights, 20½¢@22¢, as to sections and seller. Canadian hides are slow and comparatively high as to other sorts. Sellers are talking 20¢ flat basis for all weights; extremes are nominal at 21@21½¢.

Boston.

There is no life to the business in Boston this week. For one reason or another tanners are holding down to the market, and prices are holding at about the same level as a week ago. The majority of tanners say that they have enough hides on hand to keep them going, and they see no reason to purchase now until the shoe manufacturer shows some signs of future buying. Buffs especially are dead in this market, although in other parts of the country there have been sales enough to keep the market from breaking. Buffs from the Ohio section are quoted at 19½¢@20½¢ for old stock, with current receipts offered at 20½¢@21¢. Extremes from the same section are held at 22@22½¢ for business, with some choice lots held at 23¢, but not interesting to tanners. Far Southern are held 19½¢ flat for all weights, with Northern about 20½¢. This class of hide is not selling to any extent in the East, although the Western market is more active.

The calfskin market is quiet in Boston. Tanners are anxious to get hold of skins which will make up in the colored leather. Because of the scarcity of foreign skins which were formerly used for this purpose, it has been necessary to pick out the best of the domestic skins. Some good skins are offered in Boston at \$2.30 for 4 to 5's; \$2.80@2.90 for 5 to 7's; \$3.30 for 7 to 9's; \$3.80 for 9 to 12's; and \$4.30 for 12 to 16's.

New York Section

J. H. Klise, head of the auditing department of Morris & Company, was in New York this week.

President Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, Inc., formerly the Sulzberger & Sons Company, was in New York this week.

F. W. Pratt, office manager at the S. & S. branch house district office in New York, is taking a few weeks' vacation in New England.

R. G. Clark, head of the Cudahy Packing Company's small stock department at Chicago, was visiting New York territory during the week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending July 15, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 13.02 cents per pound.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, secretary to General Manager George J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York territory, is enjoying a vacation in the Catskills.

O. Andresen, manager of the S. & S. branch house at Newark, is on a fishing expedition in unknown waters, and upon his return the Newark fish market is expected to experience a glut.

The Quality Meat & Provision Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by A. G. Streitwolf, J. H. Leddy and W. J. Graham, 382 Wadsworth avenue, New York City.

A feature of the bill boards around Greater New York this week were the big posters bearing the attractive new trade-mark sign of Wilson & Company, Inc., the new title of the S. & S. Company.

The New York City Municipal Civil Service Commission will receive applications from July 18 to August 1 for the position of food and drug chemist in the Department of Health. The position pays from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

James Webber, the resident representative of the firm of Richard Webber at Buffalo, was removed from his home on Saturday last to a hospital suffering from appendicitis. An operation was performed, but complications set in. However, hopes are held out for his recovery. Sylvanus Webber, of the local Webber house, a brother of the sick man, went to Buffalo on Monday morning.

Commissioner Hartigan, of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, has reported that as a result of the three-day campaign last week 274 ice dealers had violated the law requiring ice to be weighed before it is sold. These violators had been selling by the piece or had given short weight or used false scales, though the last violation is by far the small-

est, as only five crooked scales were found in the campaign.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending July 15, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 554 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,146 lbs.; Queens, 2 lbs.; Richmond, 85 lbs.; total, 8,787 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 1,551 lbs.; Brooklyn, 133 lbs.; Richmond, 35 lbs.; total, 1,719 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 43 lbs.; Brooklyn, 223 lbs.; total, 266 lbs.

Miss Mabel Huntley Plumb, for more than 22 years a confidential employee of the S. & S. Company's financial department at New York headquarters, died on Monday evening at her home in Brooklyn after a long illness. The funeral services were held on Wednesday evening and the wealth of floral tributes testified to the esteem in which Miss Plumb had been held. They came not only from New York, but from Chicago and all over the country where the company has plants.

The accident in the butcher shop of Martin Schmidt at Macon street and Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, last week, by which Schmidt, his assistant, cashier and two customers lost their lives, is decided by the coroner to have been due to Schmidt's careless operation of his refrigerating plant. The helper who usually attended to the operation of the plant was taking a day off, and whoever looked after it in his absence did not adjust gas and water pipes properly, causing overheating and an explosion. The plant had been operated for six years by previous proprietors without accident or trouble.

ANNUAL WEBBER EMPLOYEES' OUTING

The twenty-second annual outing of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society took place on Wednesday afternoon and evening at Sulzer's Harlem River Park at 127th street and Second avenue. It was what the programme called it, an "old-time Webber picnic." More than 3,000 people attended and the afternoon and evening were full of enjoyment for the Webber employees and their families and friends.

The afternoon was taken up with outdoor sports and games and the usual excitement prevailed. The bowling contest was one of the features of this part of the programme. "Ven" Webber made an ideal referee, while Richard and William Webber and P. J. Gately officiated as judges. The other officials of games were:

Inspectors of Games.—James Kiernan, chairman; John Joyee, John Conway, Philip Clair, Fred Nickles, Patrick Daly. Starter.—Mr. Eising.

Police.—John Curley, chairman; George Forman, Jr., William Mackie, H. Balz, John P. Wainer, George Kaufman, J. Kramer.

Assistant Starter.—William J. Neuss. An-

nouncer.—Charles H. Kohla. Clerk of Courts.—Theodore Carlewitz. Timers.—Charles Webber and William McGuinness.

Bowling Committee.—August Emerick, chairman; Charles Yung, Hy Ebling, Fred Modest, G. Elbert, S. Gutstadt, Charles Hoffman, J. Kramer.

The results of these games were as follows:

220-yard dash.—First, gold watch, Wm. R. Hunter; second, diamond scarf pin, Arthur Sheldon; third, gold cuff buttons, Wm. McGuinness.

Half-mile run.—First, gold watch, E. F. Davis; second, gold ring, A. Langmack; third, medal fob, W. R. Hunter.

Potato race for ladies.—First, silver cup, Miss Carrie Schaefer; second, gold lavalliere, Miss Margaret Fribben; third, gold brooch, Miss Mary Sinnott.

Sack race.—First, gold watch, Wm. Delaney; second, ring, Wm. McGuinness; third, cuff buttons, P. Claire.

Running broad jump.—First, silver cup, E. F. Davis, 16 ft. 4 in.; second, scarf pin, W. R. Hunter, 16 ft. 1 in.; third, medal fob, Wm. McGuinness, 14 ft. 10 in.

Shot put.—First, Harry Steiner, 35 ft. 2 in.; second, Jack Curley, 33 ft. 4 in.; third, Philip Claire, 31 ft. 9½ in. Harry Steiner's first and only toss could not be beaten, although numerous contestants tried to beat his mark. Other opponents had three chances to better their figures.

Bowling tournament.—First, Charles Hunter, 86 points; second, J. Ehle, 85 points; third and fourth, C. Haug and G. McCarthy (tie), 84 points; fifth, C. Fehsken, 83 points. Representing three best cards turned in at 30 points per card. Otherwise a possible 90 points.

Dancing occupied the evening and the floor was crowded in spite of the warm weather. Boxes were occupied by Richard and William Webber and heads of departments of the Webber houses and by many members of the trade throughout Greater New York. Among the Webber heads and employees who attended with their families were: Richard and William Webber, Sylvanus Webber, Charles Webber, J. Webber, L. S. Rappaport, A. Sheldon, W. V. Spooner, C. M. Stone, P. J. Gately, T. Carlewitz, C. Hunter, M. Elbthal, A. A. Celler, Wm. Kohler, W. J. Brownlee, P. Kohler, D. Roberts, B. Walthers, J. P. Walthers, G. H. Titze, J. Kiernan, A. Emerich, D. F. Bennett, F. Loftus, R. Blakely, E. Blakely, A. Benjamin, W. A. Carmody, J. Conway, J. Frankenstein, F. Modest, C. Hallatt, C. A. Gaucher, E. Wurmser, E. Davis, M. Fraher, G. Colbert, J. Kramer, W. Delaney, J. Geissler, "Pop" Kinkel, M. France, E. France, P. Mierisch, A. Ansboro, G. Jewell, H. Steiner, E. E. Higgins, P. Walz, H. Wehman, J. Thompson, G. Kaufman, F. Bozart, J. W. Pauling, M. Kirwin, H. Boehm, G. Forman, W. Mackie, N. M. Ritz, A. M. Robb, W. E. Schmidt, W. Carlewitz, W. Krist, T. Cassidy, E. Brittan, H. F. Scofield, H. J. St. Clair, P. Staudt, W. W. Thomson, G. Alster, J. S. Churchill, B. J. Deehan, M. Ennis, J. Link, C. Wolf, A. E. Harrison, J. F. Henvy, W. T. Holley, B. Johnson, R. Ovenden, A. Werner, Kaplan, J. R. Koch, W. G. McGuinness, L. Meehler, G. R. Muir, P. Link, T. A. Phillips, H. Reynolds, J. Schneider, W. H. Sherridan, C. F. Jung, C. Van Loeuwen, J. Sibbald, F. Snyder, C. Steiner, J. T. Wainer, W. Weisbecker, L. H. Udich, A. Yochmann,

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

As in past sixteen years

J. H. Anderson, C. Anthoni, R. Boehm, A. Booth, J. Joyce, H. Scharfe, A. Kassebohm, Dr. Fred. Kassebohm, C. Feshkens, W. R. Hunter, B. Polok, E. Langmack, C. H. Kohla, A. Loeffler, E. P. Longhurst, J. M. Loschinger, R. Pathe, M. McCarthy, J. McKeon, E. Marx, J. M. Thomson, E. Jones, H. Prager, F. J. Uhl, R. Watson, G. McCarthy, T. Waibel, W. Earl, Frank De Trano, A. Donati, G. Brown, J. Amon, B. E. Bowen, P. Daly, F. Nicholas, J. Meyer, J. J. Mulryan, H. Ebling, C. Woods, C. Hoffman, S. S. Fried, J. McDermott, J. Gleason, M. F. McInerney, M. F. Mahoney, E. Gulden, M. J. Maloney, V. E. De Pasquale, Frank Sheehan, O. Berwaldt, F. Fox, J. Curley, R. Corcoran, P. Claire, C. McCann, C. E. Carey, W. Carlyle, J. A. Bauer, H. Balz, A. Baist, J. J. Hewes, F. Gazdick, M. Parkinson, C. Mergler, A. Riccio, C. Young, W. J. Neues, E. O'Connor, T. O'Leary, C. Jockel, W. Egner, J. Cudney, Misses E. S. Richards, M. Sinnott, H. Kiernan, A. O'Connor, A. Weirich, A. Schoolcraft, M. Kleinfelder, M. Sheehan, A. Chilburg, L. Abrams, M. Hols-

grove, K. Strittmatter, J. Jedlicka, C. Schefer, M. Enright, M. Gribben, E. Schweizer, H. Martin, T. Lavin, J. Brooks, W. L. Bonn, S. Healey, M. Koeper, M. Farrell, E. Reeber, E. Berliner, F. Kramer, E. Fox, M. Nelson, A. Muller, A. McCarthy, I. H. Faith, M. Reeves, S. May, L. Foster, H. Vogt, J. Brook, E. Castillo, M. Douglas, A. Halsey, O. McLean, M. Schopp, J. Walk, F. Waring, L. Benjamin, F. Witzman, M. McCarthy, Dalton and Dunn.

Officers and committees were as follows: Charles Cary, president; M. McCarthy, vice-president; Miss H. Kiernan, treasurer; Robert J. Blakely, financial secretary; C. Wolff, recording secretary; E. F. Davis, corresponding secretary; W. Schmidt, sergeant-at-arms; F. A. Kassebohm, M. D., physician; C. C. Watkins, druggist. Executive Board.—Charles Hunter, chairman; Miss M. Enright, Charles Yung, Peter Meirish, Miss M. Sinnott, Charles Wood, John Joyce, Miss A. McCarthy, Edward O'Connor.

Arrangement Committee.—M. Elbthal,

chairman; R. J. Blakely, Walter Spooner, Charles Hunter, W. Schmidt.

Floor Committee.—Charles Cary, director of march; Harry Steiner, L. A. Brennan, Charles Corrigan, Charles Anton, Alvis Loeffler, Gus Maus, Wm. Van Nostrand, Walter Earle.

Reception Committee.—Otto Bernwaldt, chairman; William Schmidt, Edward O'Connor, Charles Wolff, Edward France, Ted Schnohr, E. Golden, James Cudne, Geo. R. Muir.

Press Committee.—Louis S. Rappaport, chairman; Dudley F. Bennett, Geo. Tietze, Miss A. O'Connor.

The annual prize drawing took place late in the evening with the following results: First, combination bookcase and writing desk, George Kaufman; second, china closet, R. Blakely; third, rocker, Ed. Murphy; fourth, parlor table, Mrs. Costello; fifth, dinner set, Mrs. F. Dunn.

How the **FEDERAL** Builds Business

A firm of merchants recently adopted Federalized Transportation.

Immediately they began to reach out into new and profitable fields.

When the company was using old methods no effort was made to reach the prosperous surrounding towns, all of which are now covered regularly and profitably.

Federal Motor Trucks will increase your business.

Write us for practical reports of results accomplished by Federals in the provision business.

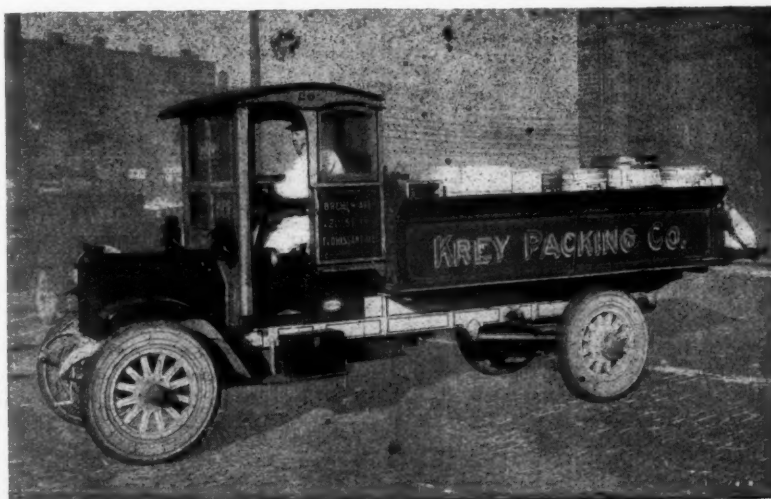
Our magazine on transportation, "Traffic News," will be sent free upon request.

Federal Motor Truck Company

Detroit, Michigan

**1½, 2, and 3½ Ton
Worm Drive Motor Trucks.**

Two old Federals, No. 1434 and No. 1167, handled 614,700 pounds in May for E. T. Smith of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Smith was so well pleased with the work done by his old Federals that he added two more to his fleet. In May these new ones handled 457,100 pounds, consuming only 189 gallons of gasoline and 31 pints of cylinder oil.



NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.75@10.65
Poor to fair native steers.....	7.00@ 8.65
Bulls.....	5.00@ 8.00
Cows.....	3.75@ 7.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	8.25@ 9.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to good, per 100 lbs.....	9.50@13.50
Live calves, skim-milk.....	@ 8.50
Live calves, Canadian, mixed.....	7.75@ 9.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime.....	10.50@10.65
Live lambs, yearlings.....	@ 8.50
Live lambs, culls.....	—@—
Live sheep, good, ewes.....	@ 7.00
Live sheep, culls.....	@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	10.40@10.50
Hogs, medium.....	10.40@10.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10.30
Pigs.....	@10.00
Roughs.....	@ 8.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@15½
Choice native light.....	@15½
Native, common to fair.....	@14½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@15½
Choice native light.....	@15½
Native, common to fair.....	@15
Choice Western, heavy.....	@15
Choice Western, light.....	@14
Common to fair Texas.....	@13
Good to choice heifers.....	@14
Common to fair heifers.....	@12
Choice cows.....	@12
Common to fair cows.....	@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	10½@11

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@18	@19
No. 2 ribs.....	@16	@18
No. 3 ribs.....	@13	@17½
No. 1 loins.....	@18	@21
No. 2 loins.....	@16	@20
No. 3 loins.....	@13	@18
No. 1 hind and ribs.....	@17	17½@18½
No. 2 hind and ribs.....	@16	@16
No. 3 hind and ribs.....	@15	15@15½
No. 1 rounds.....	14½@15	@15
No. 2 rounds.....	13½@14½	@14½
No. 3 rounds.....	12½@13	@14
No. 1 chucks.....	12½@13	@13½
No. 2 chucks.....	11½@12	@13
No. 3 chucks.....	10½@11	@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@17½
Western calves, choice.....	@18
Western calves, fair to good.....	@16½
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@13½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@13½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@14½
Pigs.....	@14½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@18
Lambs, choice.....	@17
Lambs, good.....	@16
Lambs, medium to good.....	@16
Sheep, choice.....	@15
Sheep, medium to good.....	@14
Sheep, culls.....	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@19½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@18½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@18½
Smoked picnics, light.....	@14½
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@14½
Smoked shoulders.....	@14½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@19½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17½
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@15½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@20
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@18½
Frozen pork loins.....	@17
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@24
Shoulders, city.....	@15
Shoulders, Western.....	@14
Butts, regular.....	@15
Butts, boneless.....	@18
Fresh hams, city.....	@18
Fresh hams, Western.....	@17
Fresh picnic hams.....	@12½

BONES, HOOPS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 45 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.10.....	@17c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.13.....	@14c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@13c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@5c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@25c.	a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@10c.	a piece
Livers, beef.....	@12c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@9c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@8c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	@28c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@8c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@16c.	a pound
Blade meat.....	@14c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 4½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tea or bbis, per lb. f. o. b. New York.....	@50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@15
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@45
Beef weanands, No. 1a, each.....	@ 7½
Beef weanands, No. 2a, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per dos.....	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	21	23
Pepper, red.....	27	30
Allspice.....	6	8
Cinnamon.....	21	25
Coriander.....	9½	8½
Cloves.....	18	21
Ginger.....	20	23
Mace.....	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Refined.....	25½@27½
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .40
No. 2 skins.....	@ .38
No. 3 skins.....	@ .30
Branded skins.....	@ .34
Ticky skins.....	@ .34
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .31
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@4.30
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@4.05

No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@4.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@4.30
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18.....	@4.30
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@5.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@5.15
Branded kips.....	@3.55
Heavy branded kips.....	@3.80
Ticky kips.....	@3.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	@4.80

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best.....	@25
Old toms, scalded.....	@24
Dry-picked, old toms.....	@25

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	@40
Va., selected, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	@32
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	@32
Western, scalded, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	@25
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked.....	@22
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@22
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@21½
Western, boxes, 38 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@20½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@19½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	@18½
Fowl—Barrels, iced—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over.....	@21
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked.....	@20½
Old Cocks, per lb.....	13½@14
Fowl—bbis.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., 4 lbs. and over.....	19½@20
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@4.50
Long Island fresh ducklings.....	@20
Geese, Western, fancy.....	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers.....	@24
Fowls.....	@20
Roosters, old.....	@14
Turkeys.....	@16
Geese, per lb.....	@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (93 score).....	@29
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	29½@30
Creamery, Firsts.....	@28½
Process, Extras.....	@28½
Process, Firsts.....	24½@25½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	27½@28
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@27
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	24½@26
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	@24
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	21@21½
Fresh chex, fair to good.....	19½@20
Duck Eggs, State and nearby Ind. runner.....	@30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	2.82½ and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.30 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos-Lime.....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%.....	@ 3.65
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@ 3.75

